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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 30

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# Agricultural.

BARLEY AND MALT.

two seasons. Owing to low prices ess was unprofitable last year. A tity of United States barley is naltsters, and, although the product r to Canadian malt, it nevertheless place of the latter to some extent. efforts are being made by New lisdelphia, Boston, Buffalo and rn maltsters to defeat the McKinwhich proposes to trable the tax rought into the United States. ontry the production of barley 64,000,000 bushels, mainly raised Most of it is unfit for malting. a very inferior article and poor beer. hia correspondent says: purposes the Canadian barley as good as any in the the crop is mainly pur-Pailadelphia maltsters. ports for the fiscal year 1889 were a daty of \$1.136.841 was collected. of 10 cents per bushel was equal to cent, on the value. It has been to raise the duty to 30 cents a ey should be shut off from proper rial would be obliged to make poor uch poor material as they could buy ome market. And out of poor malt er must be made, Either this would ase, or the added tax of over \$2,000,d have to be paid on the Canadian and the price of beer would go up

gly. - Toronto Globe. ake issue with the Globe when it Good Canadian is undoubtedly largely because the crop is being sowing some of the seed. re is increasing rapidly, yet we never t beer. We know from the amount t condemns it : That it would raise ing all the revenue possible shall be bill retained sure.

Farmers' Review estimates the crop of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, it, Kansas and Michigan at 151,983,s. It then adds: "Assuming crop in the nineteen other states in iter wheat is grown will be equal of 1889, allowing for the decrease in amount would be 120,360,840 This, added to our estimate of the six states named, would make a otal of 272 344,436 bushels as the winter wheat crop of the United p of the other 19 states will be e near that of 1839, and the estimate re utterly worthless. - Chicago lly Business.

Review has been sending out just ashy reports all season, and because re run through the associated press, pers accept them without question. as Michigan is concerned these reports sely based on the reports sent out h the office of the Secretary of State. ney have varied it has always been pense of whatever value the State riginally had.

ers from all parts of Kansas as to act situation of the corn crop are very ctory. The most careful estimates that the average of the whole State bably be about 50 per cent of the corn last year. This, however, does not min to the farmer by any means, for Year's crop was enormous.

CHESS SCIENTIFICALLY CONSID-ERED.

What Prof. J. Hoyes Panton, of the Ontario Agricultural College says of it.

Questions are repeatedly sent to the college asking for information concerning chess. It may appear strange that it is worth while to say much about this plant, but when it is remembered that there are persons in various parts of the province who maintain that it is a modification of wheat plant brought by winter-killing of the wheat, it will not be much a matter of surprise that I should deem it expedient to write about this apparent doubtful member of the grass family, endeavoring to show that it is a species (Bromus secalinus) just as much as any other plant is, and that it does not depand for its existence upon a modification of wheat plants growing in adverse condi- by the former peing nearly twice as much as tions. Much discussion has taken place rea plant perpetuated by its seed. As it usually appears among fall wheat that has been winter-killed, it seems quite natural to supinsist upon this as being the only correct ex- of support is termed the food of production, planation of its presence under such circum- and in feeding should go to increase the lively discussion than that which deals with the origin of chess. It seems remarkable that, if this is the true origin of the plant, one cannot readily grow it from wheat, while there is no difficulty whatever in raising it from seeds of chess. Those who sow wheat containing chess never fail to get a The poor hog also becomes the prey of ingood crop, while those who are very careful ternal parasites. When placed upon full to sow clean seed seldom are troubled with feed, as he must be to prepare him for marthe weed. The following are some reasons this year is some what less than for why a person should be ready to conclude the stomach, causing comparative inaction that this plant is no exception to others and depends for its perpetuation upon the seeds assimilate a portion of the food he consumes. which it matures

1. The plant is widely different from wheat in appearance, so much so that botanists place it in genus Bromus, while wheat belongs to genus Triticum. Couch grass (Triticum rerens) being in the same genus as wheat, comes nearer its characteristic than chess does, and yet no one ever hints that it is derived from wheat. If chess is a degenerated condition of wheat we might reason-For ably expect some resemblance to the plant

not expect to see develop in the short space of a few months, owing to the effect of frost, for additional growth, but also for organic 14 bushels, valued at \$7,723,838 and a plant so unlike in structure, form and habit to that from which it is derived. It is only through long periods of time that such modifications in the plant can take place as which would be equivalent to an ad | to change its character so much that it may be viewed as a new species. But in this case one season brings about such a remarkable change that the plant is ranked in another genus-a more comprehensive term than

3. If chess be sown it yields chess. If it were degenerated wheat, and sown under favorable surroundings, it should soon return | years. to wheat; for we observe both in animal and that American barley is inferior to plant life that a deteriorated form will return han poor American barley, but it can able for growth. Some have gone so far as whilst as well in Michigan as in Can- to say chess will not grow from seed, but imports of barley to this city have | this is a mistake that can easily be seen by

4, Chess will mature seed under adverse years ago. The amount used as | conditions, though the plant be only two or three inches high, while if surroundings are any one complain of the poor quality | faborable it grows three or four feet high before seed is matured. Tais may account for out, that the quality must be good, its never being seen in good crops, while it less Canadian barley is used each | may be seeding the ground for a more suit-We favor the import tax on barley for able time, when the crop in which it is seed-Ty reason that Philadelphia corres- ed is injured by frost; then this hardy annual (the seed of which possess great vitalce of peer, and put in the U. S. treas- ity) is ready to take the vacant soil and yield

so much additional revenue. We a crop no longer hid from the farmer's eye. 5. The conclusions arrived at by all men rom beer, and if, at the same time, it who make plant life a special study are (a) the price of barley, it will please us all | that chess is a typical rlant, producing seed tter. Let us have that feature of the yearly, which gives rise to plants of the same character; (b) that a seed of wheat cannot be sown so as to produce chess, and (c) that chess cannot produce wheat under the most favorable conditions of growth.

> 6. In instances where a part of a plant, apparently a combination of chess and wheat, were so mixed as to seem but one plant, close examination proved them to be parts of separate plants, and that the apparent union was not real, In some cases microscopic examination has been required to prove it.

> 7. Wheat has been grown in some places and often winter-killed, and no chess has appeared. There are places where chess is nknown, and wheat in these passes through all the vicissitudes which seem favorable to the development of this weed in other parts where the plant is common. Farmers careful in using clean seed often have winter-killed wheat unaccompanied by chess.

Liberal rewards have been offered by agricultural papers to any one who could prove conclusively that chess is derived from wheat, and as yet no successful competitor has appeared, though as high as \$500 was the prize. With these facts before us, it does seem difficult for a person to accept a theory which demands greater concessions than the most sweeping form of evolution. Though this plant may appear under circumstances difficult to explain we are forced to believe that if its origin is carefully considered it will not require one to pin his faith to views so antagnosti: to the teachings of science as those required to be accepted by persons claiming

FEEDING HOGS FOR MARKET.

The Opinions of a Wisconsin Farmer as Given at a State Institute.

GIVE THE PIG A GOOD START.

Few feeders recognize the necessity of giving the young plg a good start. If through want of proper judgment, or want of care in changing it from the milk of the sow to other food, liquid or solid, it suffers from impaired digestion or defective nutrition, it may get a set-back from which it will never fully recover.

FOOD OF SUPPORT AND PRODUCTION. The principal part of our hog crop is marketed when they are about eighteen months old. The average weight at that age could be easily attained by a pig nine months old, the amount of food consumed that eaten by the latter, the younger pig regarding its orgin in some other way than as | ceiving more during the early and the older requiring more during the latter part of its existence. A certain amount of food is re quired to keep an spimal in its present pose that it is a degenerated condition of the | condition. This is termed the food of supwheat and there are not a few farmers who port. All food given in excess of the food stances. Thus it is that few questions at a | weight. The food of support constitutes farmers' institute will lead up to a more about seven-tenths of a full ration, but the food of support for a restless, irritable hog may very nearly approach the food of pro duction for a well-fed hog, the cravings of the appetite of the former causing him to take a needless amount of exercise, and all muscular exercise is at the expense of food ket, he over-eats, there is over-distention of of that organ, and he can only digest and

POINTS IN FAVOR OF EARLY MATURITY The younger hog is converted into a more edible product, commands a better price, is generally ready for a better market, gives quicker returns and requires less attendance. He can be fed when on pasture, the droppings are not wasted, and food is not expended in keeping up animal heat during the entire winter months.

About the only argument that can be made in favor of keeping the older hog is because our daddies did it. Profitable hogfeeding for market is not possible after the first year. You not only have to provide waste in the growth already secured, as mutability is one of the inexorable laws of nature. This waste is presumably greater in a large animal than in a small one.

FEEDING TO PRODUCE GAIN.

Repeated experiments have demon strated beyond a doubt, that the most profitable feeding is during the early period of an animal's existence. This is especially true of the hog. The modern hog, with liberal feeding, will reach maturity in about two

Prof. Sanborn, of Missouri, in more than one hundred feeding tests, determined that to make a certain amount of gain pigs weighing 220 pounds required 18 per cent. more food, pigs weighing 270 pounds required 50 per cent. more food, and pigs weighing 235 pounds required 78 per cent more food than pigs weighing 70 pounds.

Pcof. Hunt, of Illinois, determined, by actual experiment, "that the gain for the amount of food consumed decreased during fattening." Also, "that an insufficient food supply for two weeks caused a very considerable loss in feeding thereafter."

FEED YOUNG ANIMALS

Chemistry informs us that the younger animal utilizes more of the elements contained in the food than the older animal

"Prof. Henry says of feeding cattle: "You cannot be too careful about putting your feed and money into young cattle, and avoiding old ones." This is more applicable to hogs than cattle, as the hog reaches maturity in about one-half the time cattle do.

Peas and oats sowm together are a very valuable crop. They can be sown at the rate of one bushel of peas and one and one half bushels of oats per acre. This crop car be cut with the binder, and threshed as readily as oats alone. Care should be taken not to sow on ground where oats lodge. They should be sown early. I raised last year forty bushels per acre, weighing 44 pounds per bushel. When ground lhey are a good substitute for bran and shorts, but may be fed whole to hogs. The object of improved agriculture is to obtain the largest amount of nutritious and life sustaining substances from the smallest possible space This, to a considerable extent, is secured by retaining and increasing the fertility of the soil, and by skillful feeding; but the customary way of feeding hogs is as great a robber of fertility as the much condemned wheat raising. Grain and milk are largely fed to hogs in pens without regard to saving manure, for it is leached out and washed away, and only a small portion of the least valuable part returned to the soil. Added to this is the loss occasioned by washing away of the surface soil in corn, a good clover pasture will produce more growth than three bushels when corn is fed exclusively. All foods consist of certain elements. All farm animals consist of about the same combination of food elements.

The right combination of nutrients to promote the most successful growth of an animal is not found in a single article of ford. The different articles of food are generally divided into two classes: First-Protien foods, also termed flesh-formers. Second-Carbohydrates, also termed fat-formers. Clover, oats, peas, beans, shorts, skimmilk, and buttermilk belong to the first class, as they are rich in bone and muscleforming elements. Corn, barley, whey, roots and acorns belong to the second class. as they are rich in heat and fat-producing

elements. WHAT AND HOW TO FEED.

Corn should never be fed as an exclusive ration except at the close of the fattening period, and then only for a limited time. Whey should always be fed sweet, as the small amount of solids it contains consists mainly of sugar of milk. In souring the milk sugar is converted into an acid, and has little or no value as a food. Whey should always be supplemented by a nitrogenous food. Buttermilk has twice the value of whey as a food. It should be fed as fresh as possible, and can be very profitably fed with corp. Skim-milk should always be fed sweet. Sour feed of any kind is of questionable value; a slight degree of acidity may not be injurious in some kinds of food, but this does not apply to feeding skim-milk and whey.

GIVE A PROTIEN RATION. Pigs usually receive a ration too rich in carbohydrates and deficient in protien. The necessity of giving a nitrogenous or protein food cannot be over-estimated, especially to young pigs, as they require twice as much nitrogen as old hogs; yet feeding for health or profit is not subserved by feeding protein foods alone, as they are constipating and, except clover, costly. An experiment has demonstrated that one bushel of corn will make as much pork as three bushels of oats; yet good oats are an excellent hog food, being rich in nitrogen and the ash that is necessary for the formation of bone.

GIVE A BALANCED RATION. The advantages of g'ving a properly balanced ration, suited to the age of the pig, are: You secure greater growth with a given amount of food, and you obtain also a better quality of meat. There is a more oderate amount of exercise. A high degree of muscularity indicates a condition of the system the least liable to disease, also the most perfect condition for breeding animals. Prof. Henry says that pigs should not be confined to close quarters for more than sixty days. This is certainly long | the estimation of a mere name.

COOKING FOOD

While I am satisfied that the tests carried on by our experiment station prove that giving hogs cooked food exclusively does not pay, yet I believe for fall feeding, where hogs are taken off the pasture, it is very advantageous to feed once a day on cooked food. For this purpose roots, cooked about the same as for table use, should be mixed with ground oats, rye or other nitrogenous food. Sugar beets are very valuable for fall feeding, but turnips, raw or cooked, are better for winter feeding, as they are better keepers.

Another essential of successful hog-feedthe substances that enter into the make-up single article of food is capable of supporting a healthy hog, except for a limited the best of hog foods, but it is too bulky for the stomach of a hog to produce the best results. It should always be supplemented with grain. One bushel of corn fed to a nog when it has access to fields where the land is rolling, this being augmented by not observing a suitable rotation with grass.

Western Sheep Industry.

The market, as we have often said, wants good mutton. It is not probable that there will be an oversupply of good mutton for years to come. The consumption of muttor is increasing; and yet we all know that there has been a large decrease in the number of sheep for the last few years. We see it stated that in the state of Kansas alone there are 1,000,000, less sheep than there was three or four years ago. Now Kansas has found it preferable to burn a great deal of corn the past winter rather than sell it at the prices which prevailed there. Would it not have been greatly to the interest of Kansas, if she had been carrying her full quota of . sheep that would have consumed many bushels of this corn, and furnished the market with the kind of meat that it is asking for? It is just such questions as this that need to be carefully investigated and intelligently answered when farming is so unprofitable We know that there are conditions with which the farmer has nothing to do, that oppress him. But while this is true, and while we are striving to reform these conditions, it behooves us to change all conditions on the farm itself, if they can be profitably changed .- Western Rural.

The Grand Rapids fair grounds are to be surveyed and platted into town lots. The "Second City" should look up other grounds and keep up their fair. Its stoppage will be

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. There is very great significance attached to a mere name in the minds of most every one. A rose may smell as fragrant by any other name, but a high-sounding far-fetched name frequently adds value in the minds of many to a comparatively worthless article, while a really meritorious one will likely go ly healthy milk in its travels through the unnoticed for want of some such distinc- cream vat, the churn or the cheese vat, and tion. Barnum was right when he said, "The public is a great goose that likes to temperatures are observed. It is when the be humbugged." There seems to be a cow is ailing, is over fed or under fed, misusnatural trait inherent in human nature, to ed or exposed to hard conditions, or given be constantly reaching out after the mar- bad food, or compelled to breathe bad oders velous, the wonderful, the incomprehensi- that we received milk which requires a

dancer or opera singer were they called by their real family names? Would Queen spect she does where the to be addressed My plain name John Smith might not at-Don Juan Esmetta, would be likely to gaseous blubber. arouse considerable curiosity. Oleomargerine, butterine and goldendrips would never have met with the sale they have, had it been known the main ingredients in their composition is hog's lard, beef tallow-not always of the cleanest-old greasy overalls and sulphuric acid. The old woman wouldn't take a portion of mercury, but she | crop affected by it is believed to have a very would take quick silver. A toper might deleterious effect when fed to breeding stock. hesitate at taking glass of aqua distilate It is also quive certain that it is becoming damnata, but wou'd jump at the chance of getting a glass of alcoholic grog. A person troubled with kidney difficulties will pay \$1.25 a bottle for Warner's Safe Kidney Cure, when 20 cents worth of spirits of nitre will accomplish the same results, as I | versity, has been examining into the natural have proved for years. Round prices will history of this parasite, and in a recent letbe paid for egg food, when a few cents ex- ter to the Kansas Farmer gives some interpended in cayenne pepper, wheat bran and esting particulars of its growth and power of coarse midlings are scalded together will accomplish the same result. From 40 to 60 abundant and destructive in Central Illinois cents a pound will be paid for London purple and Paris green as insecticide, when a very dry one. According to Prof. Haisted, 15 cents to 25 cents expended in a pound of white arsenic, which constitutes the princi- and to a less degree in 1886. There seems pal if not the only toxic virtue of the above to be some connection between the drouth ingredients, will destroy more bugs and in- and the prevalence of smut, but this is consects than five pounds of either the other trary to the prevailing belief regarding fungi perfect growth of bone, and greater muscu- ingredients. But then, there could not be in general, a belief too well founded to be lar development, both being promoted by a half the money made in selling these single set aside. A moist chamber is a thing of as there is selling the compounds; hence the

reason they are so generally recommended. After all, it is more the fascination and admiration of the name of an article that commends it than its real merit. Great the lack of it more keenly, than those of the was Diana of the Ephesians, and great is J. S. TIBBITS.

# TEMPERATURE IN DAIRYING.

The stable should be kept somewhat above

[Extracts from a paper read before the Minnes ta Dairymen's Association by Prof. Willet M. Hayes.]

freezing for best results, and water is best relished at 45c to 60c Fahradheit. While ice-water is injurious in causing a chill to the animal, water at 70° to 100° is not very well relished by cows. Giving water at ordinary well temperature to warm cows in a warm place is the best practice. If you must water cold cows in a very cold or windy ly above 100° seems to have a stimulating ing is to give the right kind of food. All effect upon the animal's digestion. Then comes the temperature of the dairyman's brain in caring for his cow and feeding her. good machine at a high but safe speed. I when it is coming up, providing the spore is comparatively easy to learn to make butter in a pure cook-book recipe sort of way, out and we may easily suppose that it was comof perfect milk, but to learn to feed high and ing up about this time and that the rain came steady so as to make a cow do her best and "learn to do better by doing" is not a thing to be caught up as one follows a formula, any more than it is to make nice butter out of milk from ailing cows without knowing what is the matter with the cream, and what changes in the mode of operation are needed. The man who best understands the economy of foods and their uses by good cows is the man you want in your stable at feeding time. We do not know enough about these feeding subjects as yet to more than say we have started; but bottom facts are being developed and I am glad that our farmers are awakening to their importance.

We all want to stop claiming to knowing lot and study these matters harder. A pile in which the spores have been scattered. few general facts blind us and keep us from hunting underlying details, Dr. Babcock, of Wisconsin did a most excellent thing in | ready to attack it. If the truth be known, so thoroughly bursting our old notions re- this would probably be lowa's story in garding a membrane around the butter glob- 1886-7; in 1885 the smnt was bad; cattle ate ule, and that a falling temperature caused the liquid of the milk to fall in temperature | ears were thrown upon the manure pile; the much more rapidly than the fat globules, fungus multiplied by budding till it was scatthus inducing the cream to rise, and to put | tered through the whole pile; the manurin the place of these theories, facts regard- | was put on the field, the corn was planted, ing fibrine in milk and its influence over | and the rain came just as it was coming up: creaming. This work has put in a far strong- the smut was three times as abundant in er light than before the need of getting the 1887, Prof. Halsted says, as in 1886. milk quickly from the cow to cool water and the need of perfect quiet. Some of these | Take warning! If there is smut in your ma- poor shape,

things had received thorough, practical demonstration by many dairymen, and in careful experments by Prof. Henry and others. But when these underlying principles are brought out, and we clearly see reasons for setting milk and handling it in s certain way, we are more liable to practice its precepts. Providing cleanliness is observed, there in never any trouble from perfectthe butter or cheese packages, if correct ble, and soon cloys and becomes indifferent | change in the ordinary temperature in workto present attainments and possessions. ing up. In other words, making butter or Who would go to witness many a ballet cheese out of perfect milk, handled in a faultless manner, is like sailing over smooth waters. The dairyman does not need all Victoria command the reverence and re- his knowledge of steering and trimming his sails until he is in the storms of hot weather merely by her family name, Mrs. Welting? or has struck the shoals of winter cream from farrow cows, or has to sail his cheese tract any attention, but my Spanish name, through the narrows between acidity and

SMUT IN CORN.

This fungus is a great nuisance to the corn grower, as not only does it cut down the yield and damage its quality, but the more common, and while particular years may show comparative freedom from it, the re-currence of those seasons when it is present in the corn crop is becoming more extension. Corn smut he says, was very in the fall of 1880, although the season was the same condition existed in Iowa in 1877 very day use for culture experiments with fungi in the laboratory. Among the parasite fungi causing disease in plants, none perhaps are more favored by moisture or feel group to which potato rot and downy grape mildew belong. These produce spores externally, on the tips of delicate threads. The \$150.64. The wool sold for 28c, with the exthreads wither in a dry atmosphere, but in a damp atmosphere they absorb moisture and become turgescent so quickly that their spores are thrown off in all directions. The is a class of sheep which will pay for their latter germinate readily in a drop of dew, but without moisture they soon lose their vitality. On germination, they are able to gain entrance at once into any potato or

grape leaf, as the case may be, that they flock of 85 sheep this season at \$254. His happen to fell upon. Now contrast the mode of growth in corn smut. It cannot get into the corn except at a particular time-that is, when the corn is coming up-and only at the most delicate place, at least have the water warm. Slight- part of the young stem near where it joins flock. the root. If the corn escapes infection till it is well under way, it is safe from smut. Again, the growth of the smut is not all external like the grape mildew, but is entirely The hot red-headedness which causes him to inside the corn stalk, ears, etc. It does not use a pitchfork for a currycomb and a milk | burst out until the spores are matured, the period. Grass, especially clover, is one of stool for a petting machine is all terribly growth completed. Hence the smut, if once wrong. The dairyman needs have a cool, in the corn, need not be seriously retarded clear head with warm feet so that he can feed | by a dry season even if it is not favored by good cows high-I believe in running a it. The smut gains entrance into the corn tell you, all the correct temperatures in the are present and circumstances are favorable milk pail, the setting vat, the churn, of the to their germination. One of the essentials cheese vat will not produce fine goods from is sufficient moisture. According to Prof. cows that are not fed so that they are regular | Halsted's record the only good rain in the and healthy in their digestive functions. It spring of 1887 was on June 13. The corn was probably late on account of the drouth,

> the spring of 1889 was similarly dry, like the summer, the only rain of any consequence coming in the latter part of May. Prof. Halsted says the smut was muc worse the second year than the first. Why? Recent discoveries by a German investigator, Brefeld, show that the corn smut and other smuts may germinate in a solution of manure and grow, not in the same form as in the corn, but by means of budding, after the manner of the yeast plant. The same has been observed in the dung of cattle that have eaten smutty corn. It may go on indefinitely, and doubtless does, in the manure

just at the right time to favor the smut-

spores which were in the soil. In Illinois

Then when the manure is scattered over the field and corn is planted, the smut is smutty ears and stalk; smutty stalks and

What will be the story in Illinois in 1890?

nure, keep the manure off your corn fields. Plant your corn in a new field to avoid the spores that were scattered on the old field last fall. In future do not feed smutty corn to your cattle.

# Stock Notes.

THE latter part of October or early in Norember, Mesers. Wm. Ball and W. E. Boyden will offer at public sale over one hundred head of registered Merino sheep, being selections from their flocks. The sale will be held at Mr. Ball's farm, and will undoubtedly draw out a big gathering of those who still believe in that grand breed of sheep, the American Merino.

MR. GEORGE H. HAMMOND, of this city, has returned from a visit to England. Where he personally selected 203 more Shropshire sheep for his farm near Y psilanti. Among their number is a ram and a pen of ewes which were prize winners at the Royal Shows in England. Mr. Hammond did not let the price stand in the way of getting the

MR. C. S. BINGHAM, of Vernon, writes us from on board steamship Dominion, July 22d, at Quebec, announcing his safe arrival from England, where he went after Shropshires. He has selected 122 ewes and rams from some of the most noted flocks in that country, and will be ready to show them to his customers after August 1st. His flock will number about 350 head and he says they are extra fine ones.

MR. W. G. CROSBY, of Crosby Brothers, Eureka Place Stock Farm, Greenville, has returned from Engiand with 100 head of very choice Shropshires. In a letter from the frequent. A. B. Seymour, of Harvard Uni- firm they say, "We found prices of good Shropshires much higher in England than last year. We are receiving a great many inquiries from all over the United States for Shroprhires. People are beginning to learn of their merits, and every one wants them."

# Flock Notes.

MR. I. N. RAYMOND, of Lake Odessa, reports selling his clip of wool from 61 high grade Lincolns for \$167.46, and raised 46 lambs. He would like to hear how other breeders of Lincolns have done this season.

MR. D. E. SABIN, of Hudson, Lenawee to the office the past week. He reported his flock doing well, and the interest in Shrops increasing among the farmers in that section.

MR. J. B. ASHLEY, of Battle Creek, this season sold his clip from 55 sheep for ception of a buck which clipped 28% lbs., which brought 203 per lb. His sheep are grade Merinos, but not very wrinkly. There

MR. R. W. HILLMAN, of Lyons, Ionia Co., reports his receipts for wool from his flock consists of high grade Merinos, bred from the flocks of Van Giesen Brothers and other of Lenawee County. Forty-two of these are two years old ewes, the balance four years old. This is a good record for any

Hon. Duane Hawkins, of Vermontville, brought forty fleeces of wool to this market Tuesday, and sold them for \$121.70, Eight yoars ago Mr. Hawkins began sheep husbandry on his 80 acre farm, a mile and a half this side of Vermontville, by taking twenty sheep to double in four years, and the net result of his experience will be profitable for farmers to consider. He has paid back the forty sheep he borrowed, has twenty out on shares to be doubled in four years and has forty sheep on hand. And in the meantime he has sold wool and sheeep that has brought him about \$1,150-the smallest price for which a sheep was sold being \$5 and the highest \$12. This shows what may be done with sheep when they are carefully and intelligently managed. - Charlotte Republi-

Our in Michigan the farmers have become discouraged over the low price of wool and thrown their clips upon the market at about the smallest figures touched in years. scratched out both his eyes by jumping into bramble bush, and then sought to scratch them in again by jumping into another bush the Michigan wool growers demand a little more of the killing tariff under which they now groan. - Colman's Rural World.

We presume our contemporary would be highly pleased if the above was true. It would be willing to see the wool-growers lose on their clips if the fact could be used as an argument for its peculiar principles But we are pleased to say the statement is devoid of truth as any the Rural World has published in a year-and that is saying a great deal. Wool has sold in this State the present season lower than a year ago, but higher than in 1886, '87 or '88. That it did not sell as high as last year is simply because of tariff agitation in Congress, so the Rural World can feel satisfied that the opposition of its free trade friends to the tariff bill has resulted in heavy losses to the farmers. If that is a satisfaction it should

THE section around Lyons, Ionia Co., is reported by Mr. R. W. Hillman as suffering from a severe drouth. Pastures are in very

# THE BLUE RIBBON MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Detroit Driving Club opened on Tuesday with clear skies, a big crowd, and the best list of entriss it has yet had. There have been meetings with more entries, but none where the horses averaged higher for speed. Hamtramck Park presented a gay appearance when President Campau called out the herses for the 2:30 race at 2 p. m. Probably 12,000 people were present, over 2,000 of whom were ladies, and the handsome grand stand was filled to its utmost capacity. The were visitors present from a dezen States, and the leading sporting papers, such as the Chicago Herseman, Spirit of the Times, Turf. Fuld and Farm, New York Sportsman, and others had representatives pre-

# THE 2:30 RACE.

For this seven horses were entered, but only four started. Leopard Rose, Pixley, Hylas Boy and Ryland T. There was considerable trouble getting them off, but when a start was made it was business from the with Leopard Rose close up in the heat after a sharp fight in the stretch, in

The horsemen were inclined to back Rise for the next heat, while the public stuck to Pixlev owing to her winning the last one, and their confidence was not misplaced, for she took the heat in 2:19%, an easy winner, Rose breaking badly twice.

And now came the fun for the friends of Rose, whose stock had got very low. She trotted the mile with out a break, and won in 2:20%, the first half of the heat being the fastest one trotted. Pixley broke three or four times, ran a considerable distance, and came in second, but was placed third for running, Ryland T. getting second place. The breaking up of Pixley, after being so steady in the first two heats, was as unaccountable as the manner in which Leopard Rose, so unsteady in the first two, changed her style

The fourth and fifth heats were also taken by Rose, in 2:19% and 2:20%, in neither of which was she pressed very hard. The following is the summars:

Leopard Rose, sp. m. William Bran-

Pixley, b. m., Budd Doble Hylas Boy, b. g., C. D. Sm hyland I., b. g., W. H. Mc Following is the time by quarters: 56 1:11% 1:47 2:21% 354 1:10 1:48% 2:19% 2:5 1:9% 1:43% 2:20% 2:5 1:09 1:44% 2:19% 3:5 1:09 1:44% 2:20%

The winner is a small spotted mare owned by Wm. Branisan, of Mt. Vernop, Ohio. She was sired by Kilbuck Tom, a pacer of unknown breeding, with a record of 2:26. Her dam was by Garney.

# THE SECOND BACE. This was the 2:24 pace, with four entries

and four starters. They were as follows Pleasanton Stock Farm, b. mr Cricket, by Steinway, dam a thoroughbred; F. E. Talmadge, Saginaw, g. g. Chimes C., by Daniel Boone, dam by Legal Tender; Bob Stewart, Kansas C.ty, b. b. Grant's Abdallah, formerly Gre Whiz, by Abdallah Bruce, dam by Hoosier Jim; Blackmore & Girnum, Vassar, ch. m. Nettle C., by Moonstone, dam by Royal George. Cricket was a big favorite, and she showed that she ought to be, The race was a fight from start to finish, and Grant's Abdellah was fast enough to make it a great race. The first heat was trotted in 2:18%, the second in 2:15%, and the third in 2:14 1/4, giving her the \$500 added money for beating 2:15 Cricket is a handsome bay mare, sired by Steinway 1808, (three-year-old record 2:25), he by Strathmore 408. Her dam is a thoroughbred mare. She is five years old, and is liable to be among the free-for-all pacers before the season is over. The summary of the race is as

Grant's Abadallah, b. h., Bob Stewart... Chimes C., g. g., F. E. Talmadge... Time-2:181, 2:151, 2:141. Following is the time of the quarters:

% % Mile. 344 1:094 1:434 2:184 354 1:064 1:414 2:184 344 1:074 1:394 2:144 Heate.

# THIRD RACE-2:22 TROT.

For this there were seven starters, viz., W. R. Carter, St. Louis, ch. g. Dick Smith, by Luke Broadhead, dam by Rockaway; Isaac Monroe, Lawrence, blk. g. Tariff, by Young Wilkes 951, dam by Robert Whaley; Budd Doble, Chicago, ch. g. McDouel (formerly Sedalia Boy), by Hawkins Horse; Charles Marvin, Menlo Park, b. g. Voucher, by Nephew 1220, dam by Patchen Vernon; A. M. Rathbun, Grand Rapide, blk. g. Billie Beverly, by Jerry, dam Jule; Elm City Stock Farm, New Haven, b. m. Maud, by Young Napoleon, dam by Arbuckle's Rattler; H. D. Kygar, Darrtown, O., b. g. Frank B., by Bog Oak.

McDouel was the favorite at big odds for the first heat. They were a long time getting the word, and after three drivers had been reprimanded, Smith was fined for scoring ahead of the pole horse. When the start was given Mand was on the outside, but with a rush she went to the front, captured the pole, and led to the wire in 2:18, with Tariff second, and Billie Beverly third. McDonel got in a pocket, and Double could only get fourth place.

For the second heat the pools were \$18 on McDonel, \$25 for the field. Maud led at the start, the others close up. They kept this way until the half was reached when Mc-Douel was let out, got up to Tariff, finally passed him, and star'ed for Mand. The finish was between these three McDonel winning by half a length in 2:19. Mand second.

For the third heat McDonel was the favorite, and won, with Voucher second, Tariff | Charlie P., by G.v. Sprague, dam Martha,

third, and Maud fifth. The summary is as by Rothschild; John H. Dickerson, Kanka-

McDouel, ch. g., Budd Doble ...
McDouel, ch. g., Budd Doble ...
Mand, b. m., D. Smith ...
Tarin, blk. g., A. Hills
Voucher, b. g., Charles Marvin ...
rank B., b. g., Kygar
Hilly Beverly, blk. g., J. Orms; y.,
lick Smith, ch. g., J. H. Harrison
Time—2:184, 2:10, 2:200 Following is the time by quarters: ... 3434 1:08 1:4234 2:1834 ... 3534 1:10 1:44 2:19 ... 36 1:10 1:4534 2:2034

The winner, McDouel, was formerly known as Sedalia Boy, is a chestnut gelding, sired by the Hawkin's Horse, dam a pacing mare whose breeding is unknown. It was the opinion of many that Voucher would have won if it had been a three-in five race, as he was coming stronger each heat, and was a close second in the last one. He is evidently an all day trotter. He was sired by Nephew 1220, he by Hambrino 820, His dam was Fanny Traherne by Patchen Vernon 3508, a son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr., grand dam, Belle Mahone, by Norfolk, he by Lexington. Maud, who took the first heat, was sired by Young Napoleon, dam Minnie Rifel by Arbuckle's Rattler. Neither sire nor dam are standard bred.

# A SPECIAL RACE.

The management concluded to give a purse of \$500 for a special race, for 2:26 horses, so as to make a long day's sport. The time used in the regular classes brought this on late, and it was about sundown before two heats had been trotted. There were nine entries, but only seven started, two being withdrawn. The starters were as folword "gc." Pix'ey was made the favorite, lows: McHenry & Williams, Independence, Ia., b. g. Harry Medium, by Happy Medium, betting, and the favorite took the first dam by Sucker State; J. A. Worrell, Columbus, O., ch. g. Buck Morgan by Buckeye Bayard, dam by Blind Tom; John Garnum, Vassar, b. h. John Dickson, by Monarch, dam by Mambrino Patchen; A. M. Rathbun, Grand Raylds, b. b. Victor B; Bob Stewart, Kansas City, b. g. G. B., by Dom Pedro, dam by Red Eye; J. B. Shockency, Louisville, b. g. Greenlight by Signal, dam a thoroughbred; H. A. Hills, Lawrence, Mich., br. . Waveland by Waveland Chief, dam by Royal Revenge.

For the first heat Buck Morgan was the favorite, selling at \$35 against \$10 and \$18 for the field; but G. B., won rather easily, in \$2,000 are offered. 2:20%, Buck Morgan second and and Greenlight third. In the second heat Buck Morgan was sold even against the field, but only got third place, G. B., again taking the heat with Harry Medium second. Time 2:2014. The race was then postponed, as it had become too dark to enable the judges to te'l \$500 buggy and harness. what the horses were doing on the back

# Second Day.

The weather was again all that could be a ked for, and the crowd immense, the re- so as to be in much pain for a time, but is ceipts said to be the largest ever taken at getting better." But what was he doing the gates. The unfinished race was first called, of which two heats had been trotted the previous day. Buck Morgan won after 40 years of age, and is the oldest railway a struggle in 2:2014. It was quite apparent horse in the world. For 25 years he worked that G. B. could have taken the heat had on a car running from Brookline to Boston, his driver wished to do so, and there was a and during this remarkable career never lost good deal of dissatisfaction expressed in a trip from sickness or inability. He actually consequence.

The fourth heat was easily taken by B. G. in 2:2136 which stemed to confirm the belief that the the third heat was not a square one. The summary is as follows:

The following is the time by quarters: 1:10% 1:45 1:07% 1:44 1:09 1:43% 1:08% 1:43%

For this there were only three entries, but they were good ones. The entries were as follows: McHenry & Williams, Independence, Ia., Tyrolean, g. b., 2:2414, by Pilot Medium, dam by Bay Middleton; the b. g. Almont, 2:20%, by Auburn, dam by Stanhope, John Dickerson, Kankakee, Ill.; W. H. McKinney's Kansas City, b. g. Black Diamond 2:19%, by Rogers' Golddust, dam by Stockbridge Chief. Few pools were sold. and in them Almont was the favorite. It was the best two in three, and Almont took the two first heats in 2:171/2 and 2;201/2. Had he been pressed it is probable he could have knecked a second or even two from these figures, as he finished the first heat in

Purse \$2,000; 2:20 class, trotting, 2 in 3 heats, with \$500 to winner of fastest heat if better than 2:14%.

a jog. The summary is as follows:

Almont, b. g., J. H. Dickerson. Black Diamond, blk. g., W. H. McKinney. Fyrolean, g. h., D. McHenry. Time-2:174, 2:294. The following is the time by quarters:

Mile 2:17 2:20 4 THE \$10,000 STAKES.

This was expected to be the race of the day. It was for horses in the 2:24 class, with \$500 added to the winner of the fastest heat if trotted below 2:16% Of the 16 entries five were drawn, leaving eleven to start. Those drawn were Swish, Ripple, Marie Jansen, C. T. L., and Victoria. The betting showed Prince Warwick and Suisun to be the favorites. It was a terrible job getting them started, and so much time was lost that the race could not be finished. The first heat was a surprise. Play Boy rushed to the front, and while Prince Warwick and Sulsun pressed him hard, he got his nose

under the wire first in 2:1814. 'The second heat was another surprise, Walter E., taking it in 2:18%, Saisun, who had been third in the last one, coming in second, and Gillett third.

The betting men were badly rattled with the results of the first two heats, and not much betting was done. The third heat was a big fight between Salsun, Prince Warwick, Walter E., and Play Boy, the mare winning by a head, Walter E. second and Prince Warwick third. Time, 2:18%.

The tetters now made Su'sun the favorite, and she won by half a length after a sharp contest. Time, 2:22.

The other heats had to be postponed owing to darkness, and we will give the summary and report in next issue.

2:17 PACING TACE. This called out four starters, as follows John S. Luckey, Cambridge, Ind., g. g.

kee, Ill., blk. g. Finley, by Corbin's Bashaw, dam thoroughbred; Coxey Stock Farm, Eminence, Ky., b. m. Emma, by Egbert, dam Rose Monroe, by Jim Monroe; Roney & Bentley, Chicago, b. m. Maggie R., formerly

Bathel. Maggie R., was made favorite, and captured the heat with case in 2:16%, Emma second, and Finely third and Charlie P., distanced.

Lizzle M., by Kilbuck Tom, dam Topsey, by

In the second heat Maggie R., broke up at the start, lost a great deal of ground, but closed up the gap, and before the wire was reached was within half a length of the leader, Emma, who took the heat in 2:171/4. The third and fourth heats were also won

by Maggie R., very easily in 2:181/4 and 2:17. Emma being two lengths behind in the last one. The summary is as follows: urse \$2,000; 2:17 class pacing, with \$500 to win

33 \ 1:07 1:41 \ 2:16 \ 33 \ 1:07 1:41 \ 2:16 \ 33 \ 1:07 1:41 \ 2:17 \ 33 \ 1:07 1:41 \ 2:18 \ 33 \ 1:07 1:41 \ 2:18 \ 33 \ 1:07 1:41 \ 2:18 \ 33 \ 1:07 1:41 \ 2:17 This closed the first two days of the meeting, and we shall have to postpone balance

# Horse Gossip.

until next week.

RIPPLE, owned by Frank Noble, of Grand Rapids, won the 2:28 stakes at Saginaw last week, in 2:17%, 2:18% and 2:21. Pickpannia was second, and Buck Morgan third.

THE English stallion Melton, a winner of he Derby, has been purchased by the Italian government, at the reported price of \$50,000. He will be placed at the head of the government stud.

Ind., the roan filly Miss Nutmeg, two years punished. old, by Nutmeg, dam Curiosity, (dam of Beulah 2:29%).

THE first annual meeting of the Stockbridge Driving Association will take place at Stockbridge on July 30, 31 and Aug. 1. The association has one of the finest tracks in the interior of the State. Purses to the amount of

It is reported that a 100 mile trotting race has been arranged at Salt Lake City between . J. Starouck's brown mare Lady, weight 950 pounds, and L. D. Kinney's bay gelding Sea wagon or cart, for a purse of \$500 cash and a

A SHIAWASSEE County exchange says: Wm. Lamb, in feeding N. Josin's horse some grain on Friday last, fell against the animal's hind legs and got kicked in the chest feeding grain around the animals hind legs?

"OLD BILLY," says the Boston Globe, is not traveled during this period over 125,000 miles THE old gelding Sanford was entered in s

steeple-chase at Brighton Beach on Wedneschasing for one season.

THE Michigan Trotting Horse-Breeders' Association announces class races open to the world, to be trotted for in connection with 26, 27 and 28. The purses are \$250 each, and the classes are the 2:40, 2:25, 2:33 trotting and the 2:30 class, pacing. Entries close August

COL. J. A. MANN sold at the stock yards, this city, last week, about 100 head of western horses for T. H. Spaulding & Co., of Chicago The prices realized ranged from \$40 to \$90 each. They would make fair street-car horses. and show the competition breeders of this class of horses must expect to meet from western ranchmen.

W. J. KERLIN, of Montgomery, Ala., has purchased from G. W. Leiby & Son, of Chicago, the four-year old bay colt Sir Pilot, by Pilot Medium 1597, dam by Sunburst, thoroughbred, paying for him \$3,500. Sunburst, the sire of Sir Pilot's dam, was owned in the Saginaw Valley. Whi'e running on the course he got injured, and was brought to Michigan, where he was trained to trot, and got a record, if we remember right, of 2:33. His sire was Bonnie Scotland, and a good many of that horse's get show trotting action, and he is sire

THE sporting papers are discussing the probability of a race between Sunol and Ax tell. They can save their wind. No such race is smong the probabilities. Axtell is in the stud, and after a season of forty mares a four-year-o'd stallion is not likely to be trained to a point where he would be in shape to don't care. meet Sunol. There are too many chances to take by the owners of Axtell, too much money invested in him, to make them willing to risk his reputation and the enormous expense it would entail, to make such a match.

COMMENCING July 19, Coldwater gives a trotting meeting of four days. The purses aggregate \$2,000, and will be divided among the 3:00, 2:28, 2:37, 2:50, 2:32, 2:40 and free for-all t-otters; also 2:35 and 2:25 pacers. Mr. James Walker is Secretary. Coldwater has been the centre of trotting horse breeding in the southwestern portion of the State for the past forty years, and the country around it is filled with horses carrying lots of good blood. There ought to be a good many new horses developed at this meeting, which we hope will

be a successful one in every way. GEORGE WILKES WAS a small, bay-brown porse, with points of strength and symmetry blended. He was evenly balanced, carried bis head naturally but not high, neck rather short, shoulders rounded, heavy and deep. He was short; in the back, but stood long be neath, with unusually good propelling power so that bis hind parts were exceptionally heavy and strong. He stood higher behind han on the withers. His gait was long and far-reaching, both behind and forward. His hind action has been compared to the motion of a water-fowl swimming, as his hind legs reached far under the sulky. The best of his descendants have some of his striking individuality in form and action, and it is curious to note that whether they are large or small

or trait that brings George Wilkes to mind.-Kentucky Advocate.

MR. L. BROADHEAD, of Kentucky, in the Stock Farm, says: "The original idea of breeding thoroughbred mares to trotting stalions was to breed fillies for brood mares, and build pedigrees with thoroughbred foundations to them. These fillies were bred young to our trotting stallions, thus getting two trotting crosses on a thoroughbred foundation. There was no expectation of getting phenomenal speed from the first cross, and no effort was made to develop what speed they had. As we have what we bred to get, we have no idea of going back to what was first principles, and breeding all of our thoroughbred mares to trotting stallions. I have never advocated the thoroughbred to this extent. I have merely shown, and that exclusively, that the thoroughbred as a foundation is a decided advantage in a trotting pedigree.'

HERE is a story of successful rascality in connection with the Monmouth Park races, the perpetrators of which ought to be doing State work: July 5, when the track at Monmouth was very heavy, Mr. Belmont's Fides was sent to the post with 122 pounds up. She was the favorite, but was beaten by Tulla Blackburn, an 8 to 1 shot. The knowing ones were astonished that Mr. Belmont should start his filly on such a track, but it turns out that the whole thing was a hog-killing, put up by parties who were backing Tulla Blackburn There were only three horses on the card, Tulla Blackburn, Chemise and Fides. Jimmy Rowe, the trainer of the latter, had no idea of starting the mare, and if she did not star the odds against Tulia Blackburn would have been very short. At th's juncture a telegran was received from New York, signed "Belmont," ordering Fides to be sent to the post and Rowe, much against his will, obeyed. I transpires that the telegram was a forgery, and an investigation is on foot to find ou who sent the dispatch. The race was most disastrous for Mr. Belmont, as Fides broke down hopelessly Thursday morning of last week, the hard race in the heavy going on July 5 having done its work. Mr. Belmoni THOMAS SAVIDGE, of Spring Lake, this announces that he will retire from the turf if State, has sold to O. C. Crouse, of Union City, the conspirators are not ferreted out and



Coarse vs. Fine Cheese Curd. Geo. E. Newell, di cussing cheese mak-

ing, in the Ohio Farmer, says: Some makers believe in the superiority of coarse curds, and others of fine, but the curd has been allowed to pack into a cheese like consistency, and when the right point of acid development has been attained it is ready to be torn, not cut, into fragments by the curd mill. An ordinary mill will test curd into pieces an inch in thickness, and from one to two inches in diameter. The chunks are farther increased in size by a number packing together, and by the time salt has been hand-stirred it is a great deal coarser than when ejected from the mill. Now if you will take one of these coarse

pieces and cut it in two, your sense and taste

well tell you that its center is nearly or quite fresh, the salt having falled to penetrate it. Of course acid development is continuing there while it has been retarded in other portions, and as it lingers there for a time till the salt rermedtes the whole piece, an unday of last week, but fell at one of the jumps even quality of curd is the natural result, a and broke his neck. His jockey had his col- certain percentage being more sour than the lar bone and wrist broken. The horse Re test. It should be the aim of every energetic peater also fell and gave his rider a bad cheese-maker to turn out as peerless quality shaking up. That ought to be enough steeple-of goods as his knowledge of the art will per mit, and to this end none of the trade should overlook so important an item of management as the one under consideration. Our which leaves the curd as fine or finer than chestnut coal, and effects an immediate and thorough distribution of salt. Some makers may eay, "why not employ a mill with teeth set close together, and grind it fine enough at one operation?" We answer, two grindings with an ordinary mill are preferable, owing to the tendency of warm curd to pack. A certain amalgamation of fragments is sure to follow a first grinding any way, but the second breaking up, aided by the hardening influence of the salt, serves to keep the particles apart, aiding both saline permeation and aeration. It can be laid down as a practical fact that inferior flavor

> the part of the maker in salting and putting the curd to press as to damaged milk. It takes some makers a long time to com prehend this truth, and there are others who are too obdurate and careless to ever heed it. They are bound to rush the process through. I heard of one of these fellows recently Every one said he was a capital cheesemaker, though he got his cheese out early in the day. I mentioned the case to his employer, a gentlemsn of long experience in the trade, and his observation was what I had already suspected. 'C. puts his curd into the hoops too hot. He makes cheese that will pass on the market all right, but they are not fancy stock. The fellow has no interest at stake, and

in cheese can be traced as much to haste on

How many such cases as this do we find and they are the bane of the cheese trade Reform never progresses in the hands of those who "don't care." During this hot season of the year when curd is ground and salted it is not then near ready for the hoops. We often let it lie two hours in the vat, and never less than one, hand stirring it at frequent intervals. With a good circulation of air through the room from open doors and windows aeration is improving the quality of the curd every minute, eliminating from it gaseous odors, and cooling it down to the proper hooping temperature, 70 degrees. Remember, do not try to salt and air your curd when it is in big chunks, or do not try to air it too hastily. We hear an inexperienced one ask "what harm is there in put ting the curd to press hot; it will cool down in time, and might as well be cooling beyond the verge of labor as to expend so much muscle in stirring it over in the vat?" The harm done is this: All of the gas and an ima odors inherent in the milk are locked up with the hot curd in the hoop, there to remain a the process of rennet fermentation takes place in the curing room, and impart a permanent injury to the flavor. Seen cheese can also be spotted by outside appearance. Small puffs and bilsters will inflate the surface as the curing process proceeds, just as bad blood will seek to work out of the body through the medium of boils. Cheese makers can do no better than to apply that old

maxim to every detail of their trade, "What times a day the pullets ought to grow—and A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM Manufacturers who employ labor should post up in their factories the motto, " Be thorough." It is worth everything in cheese

making. Plowing Under Green crops.

At the New York Farmers' institute of Oswego, F. D. Curtis said: "I cannot on my farm afford to plow under any crop for manure which will make food. I do not think there is any gain in it except the mechanical effects accraing from the decay of the green crop in making the soil more friable. The green plant food comes out of the ground and it goes back. There is no gain in this. as we return to the earth that which came out of it, except possibly what little of plant food may have come from the air. I would utilize this green food as a basis for the growing of young animals, and I would add to it linseed meal and bran, and take the manure thus made to the field.

"In this way fertilizing material may be made or obtained at a less cost than to plow under the green food and to buy commercial fertilizers: The young animals can be made to pay the whole cost of foods in their growth, and the manure will be clear gain. We cannot afford to plow under food, but we can afford to buy these rich foods and turn them into pork, veal, mutton and horse, and so save the big profits loaded upon the fertilizers which are commended."

# Agricultural Items.

DURING the last four months 1,048 cattle have been slaughtered by the bureau of animal industry, of which 263 were diseased and 783 had been exposed. The government paid \$37,564.50 and received \$16,432.52 as salvage on meat of non-diseased cattle. The extirpat'on of the disease will cost about \$150,000, but it is well worth the price.

QUEEN VICTORIA keeps at her dairy farm near Windsor a herd of twenty pedigreed Jerseys, supplemented by thirty-five head of non-pedigreed Shorthorns. There is also a herd of sixty pure bred Shorthorns, from which are drawn the animals with which Her Majesty rakes in the premiums at the stock shows. The stock is kept on the Shaw farm, comprising 950 acres. Berkshire swine and Clydesdale horses are also kept.

MR. T. R. PROCTOR, of Utica, N. Y., is the owner of a fine herd of thoroughbred Jerseys. The following is his method of grain feeding: He mixes one ton of shorts, half a ton of writer pins his faith on the latter. Now let | bran and 400 pounds of oil-cake meal thor-Foam, weight 960 pounds, to a tuggy, road us regard the principle of it. The maturing oughly. From this compound he feeds the cows that are in full flow of milk five quarts both night and morning. The noon food consists either of a feed of roots or four quarts of wet bran. He also feeds ensilage twice a day and one feed of hay.

> THE American Cultivator says that during recent years the acreage devoted to wheat in the United States has failed to keep pace with the increse of population, and at the same time the average yield per sore has fal'en off. New York, Ohio, Illinois and the States west of the Mississippi have been successively regarded as wheat-producing centres, but each has gradually fallen behind in the effort to produce even enough for its own needs. Illinois, which was once regarded as the granary of the continent, has for several years produced less than enough to supp'y long chase they led me through the fields her own consumption.

E. F. LADD, of the N. Y. Experiment Station, says that if we pay for milk according to the fat contained in it, we shall do little injustice to any person. The paying for cream by gauges or weight may be just as, or milk by weight. Percentagely, the variation in the value of cream is more marked than in the milk. The only difference is we have experience has taught us to grind twice, it in less bulk, hence less noticeable to the unsuspecting person. The dishonest dairyman has it in his rower to work a greater injustice in raising his cream than in doctoring his milk. The time will scon come when every butter and cheese factory in New York State will pay for the milk received according to what there is in it, justead of for space occupied. The time will soon come when every man who sells milk in our towns and cities will guarantee his milk to contain so much fat, and sell it accordingly.

# Che Poultry Pard.

Feeding for Growth, not fer Fat.

To feed pullets so as to bring them to early laying maturity, feed nitrogenous foods which will promote the growth of the body and keep it strong and vigorous. If a man had a heifer which was to drop a calf next April, he would be foolish to feed her on neado w hay and corn butts all winter. Should he do so, the helfer would be a poor, runty thing, worthless to him and to anybody else. If he fed her on good English hay, with occass onal feeds of roots and once a week a quart of meal mixed with two quarts of shorts and a teaspoonful of salt, her frame would be well nourished, and she would have stored-up-strength for the strain of dropping her calf and secreting milk.

Similarly with the pullets that we want to lay eggs next fall and winter. In order to do it they must make good, healthy growth and have stores of strength to draw upon : they must be well nourished. The truest economy is to feed good, sound, nourishing food containing little of the fattening princiciple. Of the grains, wieat, barley, oats and oatmeal are the best. When I have separated the pullets and cockerels and put the pullets out in the fields from which the hav crop has just been gathered, I feed the pullets four times a day as follows: In the norning a cooked mash made of about a fourth part boiled potatoes (or any vegetables) mashed fine, a fourth corn meal and two-fourths bran (shorte), a handful of ground beef scraps and a little bone meal, salt about as if for the table and every other day give a heaping teaspoonful of powdered charcoal or Sheridan's Condition Powder (alternating them) for each hundred pollets.

Between ten and eleven o'cleck they have s feed of coarse oat meal just moistened with milk or water, about two P. M. oats or barley and between five and six wheat or cracked corn, feeding the latter, however, not over twice a week. This gives them a varied food ration combined with the bugs, insects, vorms, etc., they capture in their ranging, and as a dish of ground oyster shells and another of fine gravel is always close by the eed boards, together with a pan of fresn, lear water, which is rinsed and refilled three cared for that come to laying maturity at five to six months old and continue to lay all winter, when eggs bring 35 to 40 cents a

The cockerels should be fed a more fattening ration, consisting of half to two-thirds confined in yards as confinement is essential ten feet long. Half a dozen of these make a good pen for twenty-five or thirty cockmarketed the fencing can be moved to fresh ground for another lot. Ten days or two weeks is the proper time for fattening. If confined for a longer time they retrograde, lose flesh and fat; hence they should be fed so as to be fattened quickly and then marketed.

RyE is commended as an excellent green food for poultry. Cut it for the hens or they will destry more than they use.

THE Bronze turkey is an aristocrat from the time he pips the shell and thinks only the best is good enough for him.

A New England farmer says the best place for the hens and chickens in the sum mer is in the orchard. He also adds one of the secrets of the hen business is keeping form 17 by 26 inches. them in out of the snow in winter and preventing them from getting chilled.

A CORRESPONDENT of the American Rural Home claims onlons are a cure and preventive of gapes in chickens. Feed raw chopped onions twice a day, the onions being mixed with the feed some hours in advance-safer and more effective than the horse hair and broom-splint remedy, but we have no practical knowledge of its efficiency.

THE formula for Douglas mixture, so often recommended for sick and ailing fowls, is as follows: To one gallon water add half pound sulphate iron (copperas). When dissolved, add half an ounce sulphate acid. Mix thoroughly and keep in s stone jug or bottle. When settled it is ready for use. Put about half a teacupful in the drinking water for every 25 fowls. It is very good during moulting season.

HAWKS, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, are easily trapped by placing one or more poles ten feet high near the chickens with a steel trap set upon the top of each. Some take the pains to place a caged chicken under the trap, but this is not necessary; a hawk always likes to stop and rest upon some convenient high object before making his fatal swoop upon his game, and he does not seem to know as much about traps as old rats do, he is easily caught.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural New Yorker, a "women farmer," says: "I can safely say, that taking into account the size of the birds, turkeys are the cheapest fowls raised so far as the outlay for feed goes, but they will not bear confinement. Many a and meadows of high grass, while looking at night and be counted at the roost. I was sometimes forced to follow them even to the woods and keep with them. I gradually gave up keeping them, they were so much

# Dyspepsia

and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregu-Distress some of the more common

After symptoms. Dyspepsia does Eating not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus Sick overcoming the local symptoms removes the sympa-Headache thetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I

had but little appetite, and what I did eat

Heart- distressed into an hour distressed me, or did me burn after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a Sour room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsa- Stomach rilla-took three bottles. It did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

# Fargo's Shoes Family

C. H. FARGO & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

HE CIRCUIT COURT FOR WAYNE COUNTY. estern Knitting Company | In Attachment.

Western Knitting Company (In Attachment. vs.
Charles H. Smith. ) 2:504.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day o May, 1809. A. D., a writ of attachment was dul issued out of the Circuit Court for the County o Wayne, at the suit of the Western Knitt'ng Company, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, mone and effects of Charles H. Smith, the defendar above named, for the sum of twenty thousan dollars, which said writ was returnable on the first day of July. A. D. 1800. first day of July, A. D. 1890. WM. F. ATKINSON

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1890.

Economy, Exactness and Carefulness

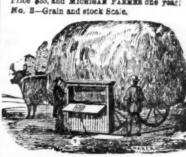
Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buy corn meal and more beef scrap and a liberal pay him botter. The high price of scales provents As a matter of economy there is nothing that will feed of cracked corn, certainly once a day many from providing themselves with them, and and frequently twice a day. They should be they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those man. to the fattening process. Chickens never ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the will fatten when running at large. I have benefit of those who read the FARMER we have at movable sections of fence a lath high and ranged with that company to supply orders san through us at a great reduction. The prices are as low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost. erels, and when a batch is fattened and Just look at the prices below and judge for your



weighs from 1/2 pound to 900 pounds. Sise 2( ) is Price \$18 00, and MIOHIGAN FARMER ONE 7882 With wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$20.



weighs from one pound to 5,600 pounds (3 mass size of platform 7 by 18 feet Price \$35, and MICHIGAN FARMER ODS 7005.



weighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (5 tons)

sze of platform 8 by 14 feet. Price \$48 50 and MICHIGAN FARMER ONe year. In ordering, give the number of scale you saises. Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and fall directions for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan

dise, the only difference is in the platferm.

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Ohicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the manufacturers, and the prices above are only suchalf or one-third the usual prices for the same article. To get the scales at above prices of course the money must be sent to us, and the sendar must become a subscriber to the FARKER. Address all orders to

GIBBONS BROTHERS. DETROIT. MICH

# THE GREAT REMEDY! PROF. R. JENNINGS

GOLIC MIXTURE - FOB -



This assertion is verified by published Annual Reports of the transactions of the Detroit Board of Fire Commissioners. A record which challenges the world; better than any number of individual testimonials.

It will Cure in Horses: Colic, Cramp, Indigestion, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Disordered Eidneys or Bladder.

It will Cure in Cattle: Indigestion, Colic, Hoove or Blown, Diarrhea or Dysentery.

It will Cure in Sheep: Coli, Hoove, Diarrhea or Dysentery, when given according to directions

IT WILL PAY

Every owner of a Horse, Cow or Sheep to keep this invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight full doses for Herses and Cattle and sixteen doses

or sheep. A single dose in Colic when given in me usually has the desired effect. It will not

PRICE, \$1 00 PER BOTTLE. Prepared only by Prof. R. Jennings. Veterinary Surgeon 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard time. May 5, 1890. Depart. Arrive. Grand Rapids and Mus-\*Grand Rapids and Muskegon... 6:50 a m \*4:30 p.ms\*

\*Through Mail & Chicago 10:20 a m \*9:45 p.ms\*

Steamboat Express... 4:30 p m \*11:35 a.m\*

\*Chicago Ex. with sleeper... 10:30 p m \*7:35 a.m\*

\*Daily, Sundays excepted. † Daily.

Trains leaving betroit at 6:50 and 10:20 a m. 4:30

and 8:00 p m connect at Durand with trains on Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for Chicago and the west.

Morning express has elegant parlor cars to Grand Rapids. Steembobt express has Wagner parlor buffet ar to Grand Haven. car to Grand Haven.
Chicago express has Pullman deeper and Buffet car Detroit to Chicago daily.
Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids dally.

Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. B.
Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson
Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street. V. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit.

E. J. PIERCE, City P. & T. Agent, Detroit

WABASH RAILROAD—City Freight Office 9 Fort Street West. Passenger station for

St. I puis and Western Ex-8 6:15 a. m.

& CO.'S YEAR DOOK

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# Korticultural.

For the Michigan Farmer FRUIT PROSPECTS IN OCEANA COUNTY.

The West Michigan Fruit-Growers' Association held a meeting lately in the village of Shelby, the center of Oceans fruit belt. Shelby is a pretty little village of about 800 inhabitants, lying in a basin, surrounded on nearly all sides by hills, one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet high. One would naturally suppose the people of Shelby would of £254, but then it must be remembered suffer from climatic changes, extreme heat that for four years there will not be a penny in summer, and severe cold in winter. The of return for the original outlay, and no acvillage is seven or eight miles from the lake, has no water of any kind, only what is supplied by digging or boring, which is done in many case at considerable cost, as the with regard so the flavor of the asparagus, ground is porous and the water veins deep. We found the people of Shelby very cheerful, owing to their belief, that they will reap a rich barvest from this season's crop of fruit. Van Buren, Allegan, Ottawa, Muskegon. Oceana and Mason Counties were represented; besides delegates from New York, Ohio and Monroe in the eastern part of this State. The people of Shelby are generous and large hearted; not only did A GREAT COLLECTION OF ROSES. they make ample provision for our comfort. but they hitched up their teams and showed as their orchards, their high hills and their sandy roads. The attendance at the meeting was good, the subjects discussed were evidently of general interest; and all who attended expressed themselves as well pleased with the meeting. The writer wishes to extend thanks to Hon. D. C. Oaks, President of the village, C. A. Hawley and Wm. Shirts for special courtesies. After the meeting, Judge Russel, of Hart, and Wm. Garver took several delegates, including myself, in their buggles through the best of the fruit belt from Shelby to the village of Hart. The country is very hilly, up one hill and down on the other side, up another hill and down again. Some of them so steep you would wonder how horses could creep up or hold a load back in going down. And yet those hills are nearly all planted to either peaches or plum trees. Tens of thousands of peach trees have been planted in Oceana County within the last five or six years. We saw several splendid plum orchards of from 100 to 700 or 800 trees, and many of them were fairly loaded with fruit. The curculio is there now, and like the potato beetle, when he came, he came to stay. The fruit-growers of Oceans and Mason Counties will find it more expensive in the future than they found it in the past, to raise plums or peaches, because of insect pests.

Now as to a crop of peaches this peculiar year. The people in those northern counties believe, or balleved until lately, that they will have from one-third to one-half of a crop, but from what I saw I would hesitate to estimate their prospect at more than onesixth of a crop, and perhaps not so much after the carcallo have done their work. Very few of any variety of peaches had fruit on the trees, except the early varieties: Sweet, Amsden, Alexander, Hale and Rivers. Of Stanley or Hill's Chili and Barnard, I saw a fair crop in three or four orchards, and I was told that in another orchard the Foster trees were loaded.

I never saw curled leaf so bad as it was in Shelby, owing as I believe to the weakly state of the trees and the cold rains of the

In conclusion I can say the people of Oxans County have a healthy climate and an excellent soil-the only drawback in my opinion is, the extra labor incident to cultivating those steep hills.

JOSEPH LANNIN. SOUTH HAVEN July 17, 1890.

# IMMENSE ASPARAGUS.

The Wonderful Production of the Argen. teuil Cultivators.

There are four kinds of asparagus grown at Argenteuil - one being the asperge d' Argenteuil hative, the second the asperge d' Argenteuil tardive violette, the third the asperge d' Argenteuil tardive rose, and the fourth the asperge d' Argenteuil intermediaire. The first, a rosy shade and very big, being from six inches to seven inches in circumference, is very delicate in flavor, very early, and extremely productive, being well adapted for forcing. The second is large, but the heads are irregular in shape, especially at the points, the third being of much the same type as the second, except that it cate varieties by an additional covering of is of a rosy instead of a violet shade. Some of the heads belonging to these two varieties is remarkably fertile and is well adapted to weigh as much as a pound each, but the fourth variety, the intermediate asparagus of Argenteuil is the one most cultivated. The heads vary from four inches to five inches in and of what can be accomplished circumference; it is of a reddish tint and is in thirty years by judicious planting. The from eight to ten days later than the early beautiful house in the midst of the wealth of variety. In planting asparagus it is considered desirable that the ground should be neither very dry nor very wet, and it should be free of all roots, stones or other obstacles to the vegetation of the plants. With regard and avenues belonging to the house itself. to the time of sowing, February and March are to be preferred to June and July, or to October and November, the mode of operation being much the same as in England. The autumn preceding the plantation the up choice specimens of their fruit to exhibit land is well turned over and manured. The at fairs and elsewhere, we publish a recipe formation of the trenches or beds in which the plantations are made is the next step. There is a width of about 24 inches between is harmless in the diluted form in which it each, and the intervening space is utilized is used, but it imparts a taste that will not for the first year or two to grow early pota- be pleasant to all, especially when the fruit is toes or beans, and for the same period it is first opened : necessary, in addition to frequent weeding and pruning in order to get rid of noxious made directly from the gas of burning sulgrowths, that a strict watch be kept upon the phur-as described below. It is, however, young plants, in order that they may be pro- more convenient and just as good to use its tected from the voracity of the insect known combination with soda, viz., the "bi-sulas the crioceris asparagi, which eats the phite" of soda (not that of lime, used in stems and swarms at times in such extraor- bleaching saccharine juices, which will form dinary numbers that the plants actually bend beneath the weight. The mode adopt- gestion is better than necessary, and who do ed for getting rid of these insects is to go not object to the sulphurous flavor of the round with a tin can and place it under the fruit so preserved, may choose to so use the plants, which are then shaken. The insects preparation. Its merits as an antiseptic are fall down into the can and are put into bolling water, the great thing being to do this be- ly so, and as in sulphuring wines, the naturfore they lay their eggs. In the third and al colors will suffer more or less from its use, fourth year, if the plantation has done well, as well as from that of the acid solution. a few heads will probably be gathered, for I Use five to eight ounces per gallon. should have said that French growers do not speak of "cutting" asparagus, but of servative fluid with sulphurous gas, com-"gathering" it, the knife being only used municated by Manager J. Q. Brown, has

he sixth year, that an asparagus bed is in 'full growth, when the crop may be expected to last from six weeks to two months, and an asparagus bed will go on for fifteen to twenty years when properly cultivated and tightly until the fire goes out; renew the sullooked after, the annual yield being at the rate of nearly four tons per acre. The cultivation of asparagus gives, of course, a return which varies with the seasons and with the attention bestowed, but a large grower at Argeteuil, M. Let ouf, has calculated that the cost of planting, keeping in order, gathering and packing a hectare (21/4 acres) is about £86, and that the crop will be worth about £342. This would leave a clear profit count appears to have been taken of bad years.

I questioned several people at Argenteuil and told them that it was the very general impression-in England, at all events-that the largest heads were coarser in taste than the smaller or the medium ones, but I am assured that all this is a mistake, and that size has nothing to do with flavor as long as the asparagus is gathered when just mature and before it has got at all fibrous.

Three Hundred and Eighty Varieties Grow ing in the Open Air.

Twelve hundred rose bushes shed their fragrance and beauty on the lawn in front of John F. Wright's house at Cockeysville. Red roses and white, pink roses and vellow. in every variety, shade, and size, meet the eye. Clustering about the edge of the veranda are tall bushes, laden with blossoms and on one side these huge climbing bushes are clinging to the walls, which have grown to heights of 25 and 30 feet. They are heavy with the superb flowers of the Mare chal Niel, Marie Henrietta, and Gloire de D'jon varieties. They have just passed through their first blooming and are preparing for their second crop. There are 380 different varieties in the array, which is considered the most varied collection of outdoor roses in the State. Grouped in artistic, fanciful designs on the lawn are the rosebeds, containing from thirty to ninety bushes in each bed. Many of them are of the exceedingly delicate types that are usually raised under glass, and they have attained a perfection that is remarkable in outdoor culture.

Among the most beautiful specimen which strike the eye are La France, Marechal Niel, Duchess of Albany-a seedling of La France that is a little darker and retains all the perfume; Pierre Guillot, dark red hybrid tea rose; Madame Hoste, a large white variety; Papa Gontier, Duke of Eliaburgh, a glowing red rose; Ulrich Brunner, a beautiful light pink; Gem, a pure white tea rose; Mermet, Etoile de Lyons, Viscountess Folkerstone, a new white rose nearly as large as a peony; Armosa, pink, and others. The collection includes about thirty-five new varieties of this year's introduction. Such types as the Bennett, Puritan, Nepheton American Beauty, and her Majesty have been discarded as wholly unsuitable for outdoor culture in this climate. The owner has found through experiencs that it is a good rule never to plant out of doors a rose that is less than two years old. The plants generally sold as "mailing plants" are valueless for such purposes, and many amateur gardeners would be saved a great deal of time, money, and work if they would inquire into the history of the rose before purchas-

Mr. Wright, who is full of interesting rose ore and finds his greatest pleasure in cultivating the queen of flowers, says that the past winter has been the most disastrous to oses that he has known for five years. A mild winter is usually the most destructive to them, as the heat provokes a premature flow of the sap, which the late frost of March destroys. It is not only that the winter weather has actually destroyed some of the plants, but it has impaired the vigor of the plant and the size of the bloom. The plant may live, but it will not bloom, and it is sure to be attacked by a crop of destructive little aphides. His own roses, he says, has had an average bloom, but the flowers have been sadly deficient in quality. This may seem so to a connoisseur, but to the untrained eye they seem all that could be desired in their brilliant beauty and fragrance.

Mr. Wright's roses are entirely of outdoor culture. They are protected in winter by a slight covering of leaves, and the more deliboards. The section of country in question flower and fruit growing. Mr. Wright's place is a good illustration of what can be done to reclaim a barren, desolate tract, roses stands on a high hill, surrounded by a level plateau, from which, on all sides, picturesque views can be obtained of the surrounding valleys and of the artistic lawns

Keeping Fruit to Show.

As some of our readers may wish to put found in a bulletin of the California Experiment Station. The preserving preparation

Sulphurous Acid .- This solution may be deposits upon most fruits). These whose diunquestioned; its bleaching effects are equal-

The following mode of preparing a pre when the action of the hand is not sufficient. been very successfully used at the rooms of on his premises, is strangely blind to his queen to this now queenless colony, as per it is not, however, until the fifth, or even the State Board of Trade at San Francisco own interests.

"Put 30 gallons of water into a 40-gallon barrel; float on top of the water a tin pan, in which put a portion of 25 cents worth of phur until the whole is consumed, opening the barrel for renewal of air between dose.

Strawberries-Effect of Fertil zers.

The Ohio Experiment Station tried several different fertilizers on strawberries, the Cres- in every case where spraying is ineffective cent being chosen for the purpose, with analyses of the results. Sugar was found in the largest portion when 400 pounds to the acre of sulphate of potash was applied; and the smallest after 300 pounds of superphosphate. Nitrate of soda and muriate of potash gave about as much sugar as sulphate of potash. fertilizer was applied. The fertilizers did Mexico will become a formidable rival to not change the composition of the fruit, but California in orange culture. only the quantity of the ingredients. No difference could be perceived in the taste and appearance. But the fruit ripened several days earlier after the superphosphate than after the nitrate of soda, while sulphate of ammonia caused still later ripening. The color of the follage was strongly affected. Superphosphate scarcely changed the color; but nitrate of soda gave a stronger growth apple .- Benton Harbor Palladium. and a darker green to the leaves, and the contrast was still greater with the sulphate of ammonia. Both decreased the quantity of fruit. Potash seemed to have no effect. None of these substances, including salt, had any effect on the white grubs, even when employed in sufficient quantity to kill same on all sides.

Summer Pruning the Vine.

The first and most important summer pruning to be done is to break out the young canes upon all the lower parts of the vine that we do not need for future use, or for fruit bearing; this concentrates the growth into the bearing canes for next year's fruiting. If the vine is weakly, the summer pruning desirable, except when the double buds push two canes, when but one is needed the best cane is chosen, the other broken out. In case one cane or severcluster of grapes, but if extra clusters are desired, the cane may be clipped at the third or even the second cluster of fruit, as scon as the little clusters can be seen, but this should not be generally practiced; it does not leave foliage enough for a healthy growth, and under nearly all circumstances the laterals or litcanes, may be pinched at the first node, leaving but one leaf, I do not approve of cut- seems to be a hybrid between the sweet and ting and slashing, but I do practice and re- sour sorts, expands its flowers in succession, leaf, and the canes at about the third node beyond the last cluster of grapes. I can keep my vines healthy, and I get larger berries and better clusters of fruit by so doing, and I find that the more thoroughly this is done, the vines respond by ripening the in the warm days of early June that we selfruit a week or two in advance of vines not dom allow the cherries to attain their full so pruned .- D. S. Marvin, in Popular Gar- dark color and richness of flavor; or if we do

Compost for House Plants.

Says Popular Gardening: A common method of preparing plant compost by successful growers is to gather turf from a pas ture or the roadside in July, and to obtain some fresh stable manure. A compost heap is then started, by spreading of the former about four inches thick to the size of the heap, taking pains to define it by a line of entire sods. Then over the sod is placed a layer of manure one-third or one-fourth as thick as the former, spreading it evenly. pointed because they have had so little This is repeated until the heap is as large as swarming in many localities, and would like lineof sods a little higher at the edge. After the completion of the pile, water is applied hives with bees, is an easy matter, but the on the top to thoroughly saturate the entire winter stores from natural sources, I can't mass. In a week considerable heat will be one end, and cutting down the pile vertically with a sharp spade, a thin strip at a time to cause the substance to be somewhat fine. By turning over the new pile once more two or three weeks later, it will after then laving another month be fit for use.

Spare the Robin.

The robin is one of the most useful of our common birds, notwithstanding it has the two reasons. First, it is the cheapest, it audacity to eat a few cherries, for which de- your time is worth anything, and second, it predation it is often shot by the exasperated infuses new blood into your aplary, which owner. Henry Ward Beecher once said: I think is very essential, I have done this for 'The man who would shoot a robin, except years, and ordered a dozen queens yesterday in the fall, and then really and conscien- for this purpose, when you have received the tiously for food, has in him the blood of a queens, or if you know one day in advance cannibal, and would, if born in Otaheite, of the time you are to receive them, the plan have eaten ministers, and digested them I shall recommend is very simple. too." The robin is one of the most useful of all our birds in destroying insects which fed almost exclusively upon cut-worms. The Now open the hive you are going to divide robin from the list of protected birds. A the box at your side, until you come to the Jenks, was appointed to investigate the plants, vines, and other plants. The fly into which this larve develops hatches in May, and infests wheat and other products. A few robins in the vicinity of a garden are the best means of protecting the plants from the ravages of the cut-worms and other destruct- will carry them to our empty hive and place ive worms and insects. A single pair of robins, in rearing two or three broods of young, must necessarily destroy a vast numbber of worms, grubs, and other insects if single season. The gardener or farmer

Horticultural Items.

MR. MEEHAN, the well-known horticulturist sulphur. Set the sulphur on fire and cover says it is an erroneous belief that trees with fibrous roots are of more value than trees without them. Like the leaves they will perform their functions for a year and then die.

> PROF. WEED, of Ohio, has such faith in the efficacy of spraying for most sorts of orchard enemies that he says a careful study of facts would prove the proper conditions had not been complied with.

MEXICO is engaging largely in the culture of citrus fruits, especially the orange, the business being encouraged by the government, which does away with the duty on imported trees and pays a bounty to those plant-The most malic acid was found when no ing the finer varieties. In time, undoubtedly,

> HENRY SEEL placed on an open shelf in his nouse last fall specimens of several varieties of apples to see which would prove the best keeper. Some fell early victims to decay, but the Ben Davis out-lived all the others, and may be seen now in this office (July 4th) -a little withered in appearance, but otherwise sound and as fragrant as a newly-picked

A SOUTH HAVEN man who cans fruit for the wholesale market says it is a fact that the canners and preservers in Chicago bought money than they could be bought for there. He has made offers of red raspberries put up in gallon cans to parties in the city, who say the plants. These results may not be the they can buy the berries there cheaper than he can at home, and it is no trouble to put for what they did ship.

In the chief vine-growing regions of France, where the phylloxera for a time the development of fruit, and the canes for almost destroyed the industry, there is now an increasing acreage of reconstituted vineor only a moderate grower, this is usually all yards, principally by use of American stocks, and the time seems rapidly approaching when vine-culture will be as widespread as before the era of the phylloxera. The disease, however, still spreads, in spite of every effort, among the native vines where hardy stocks al canes are appropriating more than their have not been employed. The government due share of sap the ends should be pinched, aids by remitting for four years the land tax usually two or three inches beyond the last on restered or newly-set vineyards. Portugal is worse off than France, the disease spreading rapidly, especially in the north, where there are 250,000 acres of infested vines and 90,000 acres of dead ones.

W. H. WARING Says, in the N. Y. Tribune: Our common sour cherries open all their bloom at once, and, if bad weather happens tle side canes growing from the current year's during the two or three days of their blossoming, the whole suffer. The Mayduke, which commend pinching off the laterals at one and so there is a greater certainty of some part of the bloom having favorable conditions for setting fruit. It is common to find green and ripe fruit at one time on a Mayduke tree. The cherry ripens earliest of all our treefruits, and after a long wintor of deprivation we are so impatient to enjoy its coeling juice wait, we run risk of having them taken from us by birds. In this way it comes that few persons ever know how good a really ripe cherry is."

Apiarian.

For the Michigan Farmer ARTIFICIAL INCREASE.

I know many of the beginners are disapdesired. The top course should be soil with a to see their empty hives filled with bees and honey enough to winter on. The filling of promise, although as a rule, we get plenty of present in the earth. In two weeks the ma- honey during the months of August, and terial should be thrown over, beginning at September, for our winter supplies, but this season thus far has been such an exception that I dare not predict. So if you make the increase, you must run the chances of being obliged to feed for winter.

There are so many good plans to pursue in making increase that it seems like repetition to write any of them, but if you have but a few colonies I shall advise buying "dollar" queens from some reliable queen breeder, for

Be sure your smoker is in good trim, as at times when there is little honey coming in are most injurious to fields and gardens. a little mis-management often causes a world Robins rear two or three broods of young of trouble, and bees should be kept well uneach season, and it requires large numbers der control, with the judicious use of smoke. of worms and grubs to feed them upon. The It is also a good plan to have a simplicity quantity of worms required by a young robin hive, a hiving box, or something your frames is surprisingly large, being more than its will fit in, that you may keep them well own weight daily. Sometimes the young are covered to prevent robbers getting a taste. norticulturists near Boston once petitioned take out the frames one at a time and the Legislature to strike out the name of the look them over carefully and place them in committee, one member of which was Prof. one on which you find the queen; put this one back at the side of the hive where you have habits of the robin. Prof. Jenks clearly removed the frames, then take out the reproved that the bird is a benefactor. From maining frames and place them in the box daily examinations of the contents of the at your side and cover up. Now place the robin's stomach, he found not a particle of frame of brood containing the queen in the regetable food from early in March to the center of the hive and fill the hive with first of May. Nine-tenths of all its food empty combs if you have them, if not, then consisted of the larvæ of the Bibio albipen- wired frames filled with foundation. But nies, of which from one to two hundred don't think of letting the bees build their were sometimes taken from a single bird. own combs without the aid of foundation at This larvæ is very destructive, feeding on this time of year. If you had a surplus case, the roots of plants, injuring strawberry on the hive and there was unfinished sec.

them in that, putting equal number o frames on each side, leaving the empty space in the center, which we will fill with an empty frame of foundation.

Now cover this hive and let it remain un would shoot a robin, or allow one to be shot til about sundown, then introduce you queen to this now queenless colony, as per the instructions sent with the queen. You

will readily see that the old bees have all returned to the parent hive, and you have all young bees to introduce your queen to, and you can hardly be so bungling that you will

loose one queen in one hundred. Another thing, you have the whole working force in the old hive to draw out the foundation and keep the old queen busy.

This process seems to give a new impetus to each colony, and if there is any honey in the fields they will have it. The old colony being deprived of both brood and honey largely, double their energies to replace both. The other with a young vigorous queen, and a hive soon teeming full of young ambitious bees, are just the conditions to make things interesting all around, and you will be sur prised to see both colonies as strong for winter as one would have been had they been left to themselves. GEO. E. HILTON. FREMONT, Mich.

How to Make Late Swarms Profitable. G. M. Doolittle, in the American Bee Journal, remarks:

It is the custom of many beekeepers to hive new swarms on a new stand at all times of the year, and while this is profitable in the early part of the season, it is often ruinous so far as a crop of surplus honey is concerned, where practiced the latter part of the honey harvest.

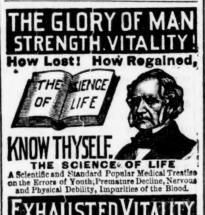
As the season advances, a different plan is needed from that used during June, and their supplies on West Water Street for less after considerable study along this line I hit upon the following plan which has worked to my complete satisfaction. As soon as swarm is seen issning, I take six frames of comb and two wide frames of sections, putthem up. If the fruit-raisers would sell ting the same into a box or hive which is more of their berries at home, instead of convenient to carry, and when I arrive at shipping such quantities to glut the market, the hive from which the swarm is coming it would undoubtedly pay them better as out, I take the frames from the box and better prices would then be paid in Chicago place them down by the hive. The hive is now opened, and all the frames of broad and honey, with the adhering bees, taken out and placed in the box, after which the two wide frames are placed one at each side of the hive, and the six frames of comb put be tween them. The hive is now arranged and closed.

> If the weather is warm, and there are many bees on the frames of brood in the box, about one-third of them are shaken off in front of the hive, when the box is placed in the shade a rod or two away, so that none of the bees from the swarm will find it while they are being hived, which is the next thing to do; hiving them in the re-arranged hive on the old stand. If the weather is cool, or but few bees are on the combs of brood, omit the shaking off, for it will want all of them to keep the brood in good condi-

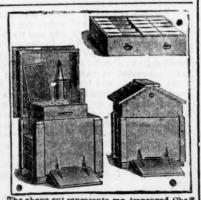
> Now take the box and place the combs in an empty hive, placing the hive where you wish it to stand, and after all is nicely fixed, time during the forenoon give them a virgin queen or a queen-call just ready to hatch, and you will have no trouble with afterswarms, for the bees feel so poor at this time that they are glad of anything in the shape of a queen.

However, if the delay is longer than 18 hours, they often get so strengthened by the rapidly hatching brood, that they will destroy the queen-cell, or kill the virgin queen, and after-swarming will be the result. Do not give them a laying queen unless you wish a prime swarm from the colony in from two weeks to eighteen days, for the bees will surely use her for such swarming if the honey harvest continues for that length of

By this plan I get a strong colony on the old stand which will do as much. in the sections than they would if they had not swarmed, for a new swarm will work with a vigor not known to bees under any other circumstances. In ten days, if the the honey harvest continues, sections are given to the colony, which has rapidly increased to such, from the combs of brood carnow commenced to lay, the bees will at once go into the sections, often giving a good yield of honey; yet the main yield will come from the new swarm, as they have at all the field bees returning to this place.



distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., re-ceived the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parkerand acorps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Buildneh St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

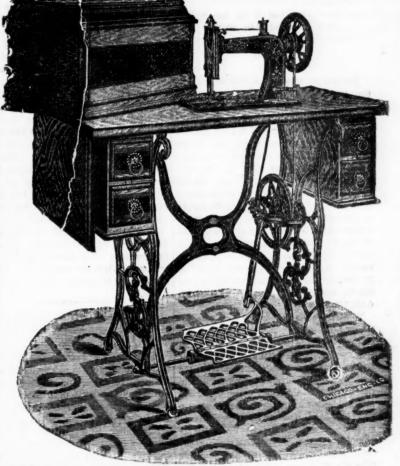


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having few parts, no complicati
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1st. All the parts are made of t

7th. All the running parts of machine subjected to wear, made of the finest steel, case-h ened, thereby insuring great d bility. We furnish with each machi

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GIBBONS BROTHERS, -EUCCESSORS TO-OHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers, Total July 6, 1889....

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Postoffice as second class matter.

# WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 104,663 bu., against 59,597 bu. the previous week, and 68,517 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 69,863 bu., against 96,823 bu. the previous week, and 43,680 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 170,006 bu., against 136,195 bu. last week, and 28,856 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on July 19 was 18,557,191 bu. against 18,588,921 bu, the previous week, and 12,194,470 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of ago the visible supply shows an increase of | cental. 6.862.721 bn.

The market shows more strength than for the past two months, and there is a general upward tendency in all futures as well as spot wheat. The change in sentiment among dealers is largely attributed to the continued unfavorable reports received from Great Britain and France, where continued unfavorable weather has damaged the crop materially, and now serlously threatens to make the harvest disastrous. Yesterday reports from abroad showed very firm and advancing markets. This, coupled with reports from the West and Northwest, scared the "bears," and they began buying to cover their short sales. It was the most active day on the local Board for months, but the sales of spot were much larger than usual. New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Liverpool all showed an advance, and closed strong. The following table exhibits the daily clos-

ing sales of spot wheat in this market from July 1st to July 25th inclusive: No. 1 No. 2

July	1	White.	Red.	
86	2	8834	89	8
46	8	88	88%	
66	4			
64	S		****	
0.6	7	8914	9014	8
64	8	90	90	
14	9	8914	89 M	8
6.6	10	8936	89%	8
54	11	8836	89	8
6.6	12	89%	89%	8
46	14	89	8914	8
6.6	15	88%	8514	8
44	16	901/4	8714	8
125	17	90	88	8
616	18	9014	8844	8
82	19	92	8916	8
3.4	21	90	88%	. 8
**	22	89	89	. 8
8.6	23	89	8914	8
44	24	8914	9054	8
**	25	90	92%	89
No	9 white sold	at 87c.	No. 3	white

No. 2 white sold at 87c, No. 3 white at The following is a record of the closing

prices on the various deals in futures each day during the past week:

Saturday	S9%	Aug. 8
Monday	****	89
Tuesday		891/4
Wednesday		89%
Thursday	****	91%
Priday		92%
The advance has come	at the	right th

for Michigan. The crop should be got ready for market as soon as possible, and the tendency of prices closely watched. It looks as if there was both fun and money in the future for wheat owners if they keep watch of Reports just published show that the

wheat crop in Hungary is good as regards ooth quantity and quality.

It is reported that heavy rains in England ave reduced the wheat crop to the extent of .000,000 quarters. Prices have advanced The Chicago Tribune of Thursday said nat advices from the Northwest are equally onflicting. Several telegrams said the sitution is improving, and one claimed that no aterial damage has been done by bad eather. Others told that the weather of sterday was hot and muggy, and hall orms have destroyed vast quantities of owing wheat, and that rust is threatening e rest.

Cold weather and heavy rains have "laid" reat deal of wheat in France, and estites of the cousequent loss (per lates) il advices) run as high as 15,000,000 bu on Jane 28 the outlook for winter wheat Russia was much less satisfactory than pre. In some districts it has suffered con rably and not be a poor crop. Spring at has benefitted considerably by rains oth Russia. In Crimes winter wheat rincipal crep, will be below an average he Liverpool Corn Trade News says : ace the commencement of the cereal we have imported 15,956,000 qrs. leav-340,000 grs. to be still imported this on, say in the next eight weeks, unless urther intrench upon stocks, which is ly likely to be dore in face of the unset harvest weather and uncertain move of grain hither during the early hs of next season."

July 10 a French grain firm made the ring report on the French wheat crop "Outlook in France ten days ago 00,000 hectoliters (about 312,000,000 le); to-day 100,000,000 hectoliters 240,000,000 bushels, and we must change for the better in the weather crop will be smaller still. Probable next year, 15,000,000 hectoliters 36,000,000 bushels.

Winnipeg Commercial of Monday imates the probable yield of Manitoba ushels per acre, and the acreage a acres, which would give a yield of 15,000,000 bu. All the same we doubt

decline in the yield per acre.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat " in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

8	rope:	Bushe
	Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe	19,638,4 19,464,0 4,560,0
	Total pushels July 5, 1890 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago	43,662,4 45,694,8 48,040,7

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending July 12 were 18,000 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending June 28 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,113,024 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 3,767,296 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1889. Shipments of wheat from India for the

week ending July 12, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 880,000 bu., of which 800,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 80,000 bu. fcr the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 420,000 bu., of which 360,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 60,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to July 12, aggregate 7,780,000 bu... of which 5,420,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 2,360,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 7,800,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India July 1st was estimated at 2,760,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 1,936,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted firm, with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 1%d. per cental. No. 2 spring, \$1,780 bushels. As compared with a year 7s. 2%d.; California Club, 7s. 4d. per

# CORN AND OATS. COBN.

The receipts of corn in this market the

past week were 9.118 bu. against 4.844 bu. the previous week, and 7,992 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 3.209 bu. against 8,352 bu. the previous week, and 1 967 for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on July 19th amounted to 13,128,101 bu., against 14,271, 293 bu. the previous week, and 7,990,587 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 1,143,171 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 2,581 bu. against 173 last week, and 16 674 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The receipts of corn have fallen off to very small proportions. This has made a very quiet market. Prices are wholly nominal, and no doubt corn would sell above current quotations if it was to be had. No. 2 is quot at 42c, No. 8 at 41c, and No. 2 yellow 44c per bn. There is really no corn in th market. At Chicago corn advanced 1c ye terday, and closed strong. The outloo for the growing crop is much less favorable Quotations in that market are the higher for the year, and range as follows: No. 40c; No. 2 yellow, 41c; No. 3 yellow, 40 No. 2 white, 41c. In futures No. 2 for since May 1 (the beginning of the trade July sold at 39%c, August at 40%c, and year) compare as follows: September at 40% per bu. Corn advanced 1/20 %c in New York vesterday, and closed

steady. The Liverpool market vesterday was quoted in good demand and firm. Quotations as follows: Spot, 3s. 91/d.; July, 3s 91/4d.; August, 3s. 10d.; September, 3s. 11d., both spot and futures showing an advance during the week.

The receipts at this point for the week were 35,355 bu., against 14,766 bu. the previous week, and 36,522 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 5,351 bu. against 12,817 bu. the previous week and 2,677 bu, the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on July 19th was 3,159,790 bu. against 4,029,840 bu. the previous week, and 4,673,383 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease of 870,041 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 12,002 bu., against 2,869 bu. the previous week and 8,846 bu, the corresponding week in 1889. Oats were very high early in the week, but have since declined. Receipts have been a little more liberal for the past three or four-days. Yesterday No. 2 white sold at 40c, No. 2 mixed at 36c, light mixed at 38c per bu. In futures No. 2 mixed for August sold at 32%c, and September at 31%c per bu. The outlook for the new crop is not as favorable as a year ago, but there is a large acreage in oats. At Chicago the market is firm at advanced prices Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 37 @371/c; No. 3 white, 36@361/c; No. 2 mixed, 33%@34c per bu. In futures No. 2 mixed for July closed at 33%@34c, August at 31%c, and September at 30%c. In the New York market prices advanced rapidly early in the week, but have since declined a little, and the feeling is not so strong. Quo tations were as follows: No. 2 white, 41 @41%c; mixed western, 88@41c; white western, 41@43c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 41c. In futures closing prices for No. 2 mixed were as follows: July, 40c; August,

# DAIRY PRODUCTS.

37%c, and September at 35%@36c per bu.

The market is gradually getting into bel ter shape, and there is a much better tone in the trade. Tais is shown by an advance in values of really good butter. Choice fresh made dairy sells at 14@15c per lb., fair to good at 12@13c, and creamery at 17@18c, according to quality. Receipts have drop ped off to some extent, and there is also some improvement in quality. At Chicago yesterday fine to fancy stock was meeting with a good demand at steady prices, but fair to good was slow and weak, with supply large. Quotations were as follows: Elgin district, or fancy separator goods, 15%@16c; fine, 14@14%c; good to choice, 12%@ 18%c; good to fine dairies, 10@11c; medium to fair, 8@10c; packing stock, fresh, 5%@6c, old, 3%@4c. The New York market does

ers tackle the crop, and then look out for a linued absence of demand, with stocks accumulating, cold storage becoming short, liberal drafts on nearly all shipments and anxiety on the part of receivers to see such stock moving, tend to make a dull, heavy and unsatisfactory market. The bulk of Western creamery, even 3rom finest creameries, is below buyers' standard of perfection. Eigin creamery is selling slowly, and rarely above 17c, though a fraction more is asked from regular trade. State creamery is in more or less surplus beyond the wants of the grocery trade, and 17%@183 the extreme for extra pails or tubs. Imitation creamery and Western [dairy very dull. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: RASTERN STOCK.

MANTERE STOUR.		
Creamery, State palls, extra		@18 @18
to firsts	13	@16
extras		<b>©</b> 16
firsts	13	@15
State dairy, Welsh, tubs, firsts	11 13	@12 @15
State dairy, Weish, tubs, seconds State dairy, tubs, thirds	11	@12 @10
State dairy, tubs, fi the to fourths	7	<b>6</b> 8
WESTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, Elgin, extra Creamery, other Western, extras		@17 @16%
Creamery, Western, firsts	18%	214%
Creamery, Western, seconds Creamery, Western, thirds	12 10	@13 @11
Creamery, Western fourths	8	6 9
Western imitation creamery, firsts Western imitation creamery, seconds	12	@18 @10
Western imitation creamery thirds	6	@ 8
Western dairy, firsts		@11
Western dairy seconds		0 9
Western dairy, thirds	6	0.7
Western factory, extra	914	@10 @ 9%
Western factory, seconds		@ 8
Western dairy and factory, thirds	6	6 6%
Western dairy and factory, fifths to		-
fourths		@ :516
Old Western dairy or factory	3%	@ 5%
The exports of butter from N	ew	York
since May 1st, the beginning of	the	trade

year, compare as follows:

The market is quiet, and ranges from 7% to 8%c per lb., the latter only for favorite makes. The factory price is largely 7c in the interior, but particular ones do better than this. There is a weakness apparent in eastern markets which may affect the west before it ends. So far it has not. At Chicago there is no material change; cheddar shapes continue dull, but there was a good inquiry for twins and Young Americas at steady I prices. Quotations there yesterday were as follows: Fall cream cheddars, new, 7@71/c per lb; do twins, 71/407%c; Young Americas, 8@ 81/4c; 1-lb skims, cheddars, 6@61/4c; 1-lb skims, twins, 6@6%c; hard skims, flats, 31/4 @ 41/4c. The New York market shows a decline in values, and there is a tendency to make concessions from present low range of prizes to move goods. Orders from abroad are very limited, and when given are so low that there is nothing left for the shipper. The choicest stock goes to the home trade, but it is also rather slack and disappointing. Cables are again lower by 1s. 6d. Qnotations vesterday were as fo

CHEESE.

tions yesterday were as follows:		
State factory, full cream, choice	0	7%
State factory, choice, full cream, col'd.	740	7%
State factory, fine, full cream	7 0	7%
State factory, good	6%0	6%
State factory, fair		614
State factory, light skims, choice	540	514
State factory, skims, fine	4%@	
State factory, skims good	4140	4%
State factory, skims, medium	416 3	436
State factory, full skims	3 0	4
Ohio flats	5 @	616
The exports of cheese from Ne	w Y	ork

your compare as ronows.	Exports.
For week ending July 22	5,274,375
Same week 1889	3,548,182
Since May 1, 1890	27,620,349
Same time last year	27,030,079
At Utica on Monday the market	is said to
have been the sickest for the season	Sales

en the sickest for the season. Sales were partly of June and partly of July cheese, some closing out their Junes and others selling a week in this month. The average sales were to July 4. The market is steadily shrinking, and is reported to be about one fifth off from the flush. The amount sold figured up 18,814 boxes, against 18,498 boxes the previous week, and 19,962 for the corresponding date last year. The ange of prices was from 7%@7%c, with %c the ruling figures.

At L'ttle Falls on Monday the sales com prised 10,050 boxes, against 8,753 boxes the previous week. Quotations ranged from 65/4 %c, with 7c ruling at the close.

The Montreal Gaset's says: "There I no great change to the position of the cheese market, and the easy feeling continues; in fact, it has developed into unmistakable weakness. The market has, of cource, had a natural sagging tendency all along, but at present there is a marked absence of anything in the shape of encouragement from the other side, which accentuates this ten-

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted dull, with light demand; quotation were 41s. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and white new American, a declins of 1s. 6d. from the figures quoted a week ago.

## ---WOOL

Buyers in this state are all busy shipping their purchases east, or preparing to do so. The season is over, and leaves a good deal of the clip in first hands. Holders will probably wait until the full demand sets in before attempting to market. The wheat market is now claiming the attention of farmers. As to the condition of affairs at the east the following from the N. Y. Daily Bulletin, probably gives a correct idea:

"We do not find the general temper of operators undergoing much change, and the market as a whole stands about the same as at the issue of our last report. Skepticism ever the passage of any tariff bill at this ses-sion is growing, while those who really believe a law will be enacted are willing to admit a strong probability that its provision will be such, as to time of enforcement, s to practically exclude this clip and its product from material benefits. In the way of other influences, the position of light-weight goods still shows certain undetermined feaures calculated to make manufacturers a little cautious, and inclined to invest wool, without the least tendency to speculate on any future chances, while in turn deale are indisposed to go upon primary markets for their usual amounts, and the quiet tone in consequence permeates the entire market.
At such declines as have of late taken place, owever, there seems to be a tende hold the position about steady and await levelopments of a more pronounced char-

The foreign markets are firmer, and the London wool sales are progressing favor ably to holders. Helmuth, Schwartze & Co.

of London, say, in their trade circular :

proved during the last four or five days. There is much keener and more general competition, and prices as compared with the lowest point of the first week of the series show the following advance: Australian merino greasy wools, 1/4 to 1d per lb.; on Australian merino scoured wools, 1d to 1%d per lb. Among greasy wools good medin m Sydney and Port Phillip and the best Adelaides show the improvement most while it is less pronounced in the ordinary New Zealand wools. Of scoure 1 descriptions the better classes have advanced 1d, the 1 1/4 d touching chiefly the low priced inferior sorts which at the outset were very depress-

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

ed. Crossbreds of superior quality continu in good demand and the best lots command full prices, but coarse descriptions have turned in favor of buyers. Capes sell firmly at an advance of 1/4 for grease and of 1/4 to 1d for scoured on opening rates. The question of the amount of supplies likely to be available in September being of interest at this moment, and though it is of course impossible as yet to speak with certainty, we yet think that the gross new arrivals can hardly exceed 180,000 bales. Deducting about 25,000 bales for transit wools, we have 155,000 bales net, to which would have to be added the wools held over from this series." The range of prices at the east, take from

actual sales, is as follows:

	TOTAL DELICO, IN NO TOTOMO .		
,	Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above	83	@34
	Ohio X and above	32	@324
	Ohio X	31	@32
16	Virginia X	31	M (032
16	Ohfo No. 1	37	@37 H
•	Michigan X	29	<b>@3</b> 0
	Michigan No. 1	38	@39
•	Onio delaine	34	@35
	Michigan delaine	33	@34
)	Onio fine unwashed	21	@23
	Ohio unmerchantable	24	@25
	Michigan fine unwashed	50	@21
•	Michigan unmerchantable	22	@23
	No. 1 Ohio combing washed	39	@40
)	No. 1 Michigan combing washed	38	A39
14	Kentucky & Indiana % blood combing	29	@30
	Kentucky & Indiana & blood combing	25	@26
16	Missouri & Illinois & blood combing	28	@29
/*	Wisconsin X	29	
14	do Unwashed and unmerch,	90	25
16	Texas, 12 months	28	29
/*	Texas 6 months	95	26
rk	California, spring		99
	New York unwashed and unmerch	20	22
le	California fail	17	18
		1.	10
8.	POREIGN.		
8.	Australian, Port Phillip	35	<b>@</b> 38
73	do fine combing	38	@41
(0)	do cross-breds	38	042
14	Montevideo		Ø31
	do clothing	35	38
81	Cape and Natal	26	29
	col	-	.40

# THE CROPS.

Reports from Various States as to Prospects and Results.

THE DAKOTAS.

Reports from various parts of the Dakotas show the prospects for the wheat crop to be ess favorable than a few weeks ago. The on Monday, say the weather for the previous week had been hot and sultry, with little or no wind, being very bad for wheat, and the crop is slowly but surely withering and seemingly growing downward, while wild buckwheat and pig-weeds are flourishing as of old. Careful observers think the crop of Nelson County has gone backward one-half in the last ten days and do not think it will average over seven bushels. In some localities the crop is badly damaged by rust caused by very light showers and hot weather with no wind. This county has not had even a fair crop since 1886. A dispatch from Jamestown is of the same

tenor, the crop presenting a burnt appearance, and the heads are not filling as they should. INDIANA.

The latest reports from this State say the drouth has had a serious effect upon crops in Indiana. In some parts of the State there has been no rain for more than six weeks, and vegetation has been killed over large areas of territory. Market vegetables have a plain matter-of-fact way that must have suffered particularly, and great scarcity has caused a large advance in prices. In South | Burbank said: western Indiana the potato crop is ruined, and it is reported that farmers are compelled to buy last year's product for present

# KANSAS.

A much needed rain visited the eastern portion of this State the present week. Twothirds of a crop of corn are now fully assur ed; early potatoes are made and will yield well. The late crop will be all right with another rain.

Northern and Central Kansas report the ground very dry, with no rain to amount to anything since June 28. Where planted early the corn is badly injured by the intense heat of Saturday and Sunday. The late corn is looking the best, but that also shows the effects of the extrems heat. The rains which have been reported by wire only fell in isolated places and were of but very short dura

Southern Kansas reports almost identically the same situation as in the northern and central portions of the State.

In Southern Kansas threshing is going along finely, and promises to continue as long as the present dry, hot weather lasts. The yields per acre are disappointing. Wheat is coming in freely, but not as much s usual. In Northern Kansas little wheat is being threshed, the bulk of the crop going into stack. The quality of the wheat generally is good, but below that of last year. An early movement is not looked for.

# MISSOURI.

The drouth which has been prevailing in Missouri for the past month has been broken by rains, but generally local in their character. Still nearly all sections have had more or less rain. During the first half of ast week the warmest period of the season occurred. But the last three days have been normal. The corn crop has been severely injured by the drouth, but the rains of the past week will greatly improve it, and in some sections the conditions are still such that with future rains a fair crop will be made. The hay crop has been harvested under favorable conditions. While the yield is reported as light, the quality is given as fine. The potato crop is reported poor in all sections. Garden stuffs have been almost entirely destroyed by the drouth. Pastures and stock have bean materially improved by the rains.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Kentucky winter wheat crop is now nearly all threshed. It grades No. 2, slighty shriveled and uneven in size. The crop s going out as fast as threshed to Southern mills at from four to six cents over St. Louis prices. Threshers in Tennessee report that they will be nearly done threshing the pro ent week, and that the final results are fail ing far short of early expectations.

IOWA. Reports up to the 21st state that harves was progressing rapidly. The hay crop is generally secured. Small grain will generally show a fair to good yield, the only drawback being shrinkage by heat and rust in | 66 portions of the State. Corn is promising, except in a few localities where it has been "fired" by drouth. The potato crop will be shortened by drouth. As a result of the longcontinued drouth, accompanied by intense heat, there is much complaint among farmers and market gardeners. Small fruit and vegetables have suffered very much. Rain is needed for the corn crop.

# OREGAN.

The yield of winter wheat in this State is fair. The drouth has damaged all spring crops, including spring wheat. All spring grains will be below an average.

So far as received, threshing reports from Southern Illinois are not favorable. The majority of reports show the crop has turned out less than was hoped for. It many areas in this portion of the State where two-thirds of a crop was looked for the wheat has not threshed out much over one-half. Farmers are not free sellers and millers would take more wheat if it was offered. When threshing is finished in many of the winter wheat counties in Southern Illinois the farmers' deliveries will not be sufficient to keep the mills running. The scarcity of rain has made it impossible for farmers to plow, and for this reason threshing everywhere is now being pushed.

## MINNESOTA

In the southern and southwestern parts of this State the barley and rye harvest is already well under way. There is considerable complaint of rust in some of the counties south and west of St. Paul, but this appears to affect only the wheat, and luckily but little of that was sown in some places. Others grains and flax are reported in excellent condition, except that some fields of flax on old ground are not very satisfactory. In the nothern and western part of the State the reports are uniform in declaring the excellent condition of the crops.

# THE STATE FAIR

At last we have received the premium ilst of the forty-second annual fair of the Michigan State Aguicultural Society. As the fair is to be held the week beginning September 8th, the lists will have to be destributed at once or they may fail to reach parties in time for the fair of this year. Why is it that a preimum list, adopted early weather has been very dry and very hot. A in January, cannot be printed until six dispatch from Michigan City, North Dakota, months afterward? Michigan is unique in this respect. It is too late now for many to prepare stock or articles to fill special classes. and this must have a bad influence upon exhibits. Is there not room for improvement in this respect, and would not a change be beneficial to the State Fair? One of the rules of the Society provides that all live stock, speed, poultry and farm implement entries shall be in the hands of the Secretary on or before Saturday, August 30. No en tries for these departments will be received, nor changes or alterations made, after that date. Here is about six weeks in which to prepare a live stock exhibit and make entries. It will surely result in keeping many stock breeders from exhibiting.

# TALKING BUSINESS.

In a recent issue of the American Wood Reporter, the free wool trade journal published at Boston, is a letter from a Texas wool-grower, Mr. C. G. Burbank, which tells some truths regarding the sheep business in astonished the editor of the Reporter. Mr. "The sheep business in Texas is again in

a flourishing condition. Wool is selling at a price above the cost of production, muttons there are indications of a strong demand for stook sheep in the near future. The increase of lambs was large, and they are now doing well, but so great has been the sale and shipment of wethers and dry ewes, that the net increase of sheep will be small. Never has there been such a demand for fat Shorn wethers have sold as high as 84, and two year wethers and dry ewes mix ed at \$2.50. The price has been so tempting that nearly all the wethers above and in cluding two-year olds have been disposed of and ewes materially reduced in numbers. But there will be no scarcity of sheep, nor lack of wool. All the ewes retained will be long, if present conditions retain, to recover

"That this prosperity is largely due to anticipated favorable tariff legislation, I think cannot be disputed, and if this effect is profuced already, to what heights may we not attain when the realization comes. But you may be consoled by the fact that 'what goes up must come down.' The American Reporter and other trade papers, even those that do not share your views as to the tariff on wool, are pleasant reading to wool growers just now. Your wails and lamentations, because the growers are, for the first time in some years, getting a small profit, are as music in their ears. But they are more liberal than you or a large class of wool manufacturers, for we are not only willing, but anxious, that the manufacturer may pros per also, recognizing that in their p ity, ours lies, only asking that they do not prosper at our expense."

increase that number.

LATE reports from New York say that not for many years has there been such an utter failure of the peach crop in the Eastern States as is the case this year, and canners and commission men are correspondingly depressed over the situation. A partial failure of the apple crop has added to the seriousness of the outlook. It is said that some orchards on the island farms of Chesapeake bay will bear some peaches, and abou 10,000 baskets may be expected from western New York. But the former will all go to Baltimore and the latter will not be a drop in the bucket here, while the Connecticut peach crop will not be one quarter of what was expected.

Traverse County farmers are said to be suffering from an extensive mortality among their swine. The cause is not known.

## A New Sleeping Car Service. DETROIT TO BOSTON.

nencing Monday, July 7th, an elegan Wagner sleeping car will leave Detroit for Boston on the Michigan Central (The Niagara Falls Route) on the 12.30 noon train daily, except Saturdays and Sundays-route via M. C., New York Central and Boston & Albang ratiways. This will afford an opporunity to reach Albany, Springfield, Boston red in advance by applying to C. A. rren, P. & T. Agent, Union Ticket Office,

Voodward avenue, Detroit.

# The New Pension Law.

General Raum, the commissioner of pensions, has issued, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, the following rules and regulations for the information and government of persons making applications for pension under the dependent pension act, approved June 27, 1890:

"All pensions under this act will commence from the date of filing the application (date of the act) or if not in the for m, substantially, prescribed by the secretary.

'Discharge certificates need not be filed until called for.

"The rates of this law are not affected by the rank of the soldier.

"This act provides the following rates: "For dependent father or mother, \$12; the widow \$8, and \$2 additional for each child of soldier under sixteen years; and if the widow dies, the child or children can draw such pensions. The soldier is entitled to any rate from \$6 to \$12, according to inability to earn a support.

"A pensioner under existing laws may apply under this one, or a pensioner under this one may apply under other laws, but can draw only one pension at the same time "This law requires in a soldier's case:

An honorable discharge; that he served at least ninety days; a permanent physical or mental inability to earn support, but not due to vicious habits. It need not have originated in the service. "In case of a widow: That the soldier

served at least ninety days; that he was honorably discharged; proof of death, but it need not have been the result of his army service; that the widow is without other means of support than her daily labor; that she married soldier prior to June 27, 1890, date of the act. "In dependent parents, case; That the

soldier died of a wound, injury, or disease which, under prior laws, would have given him a pension; that he left no wife or minor child; that mother (or father) is at present dependent on her own manual labor, or the contributions of others not legally bound for her (or his) support. "The rules and regulations of the depart-

ment will govern applicants and attorneys. "The fee shall in no case be greater than \$10, and only as shall be agreed upon hereunder between the claimant and agent."

THE Chicago Common Council has passed an ordiance granting the world's fair committee the use of the lake front as part of the site for the exposition. The city will xpend not more than \$2,000,000 in making the site fit for the fair, and at the close of the great show the property will be converted into a park, to be used as such forever The remainder of the exposition will be held in Jackson park. This means a failure for the live stock end of the big fair, far but few persons will leave the lake front, travel to Jackson park and pay an extra fee to see the live stock exhibit. So far as the general public is concerned the live stock exhibit might as well be left out.

premium list of the Port Huron Fair Exposition and Races. The Port Huron Exhibition last fall was certainly a most successful event in every sense of the word. Every premium was paid by check within a week of the close of the exhibition, while the general management was remarkably satisfactory to exhibitors and patrons. This year the premium list is enlarged and in several departments is increased. A copy of the list may be had by applying to A. H. Finn, Manager, Port Huron.

WE are in receipt of a copy of the 1890

If the Secretaries of any of the Fairs in Michigan whose dates do not appear in our list will send them in we will be pleased to publish them. Give name of President, Secretary and place where held.

# Grand Army Encampment. The National Encampment of the Grand

Army of the Republic is to be held in Boston, commencing August 12th, and continuing four days. It will probably be the largest gathering of the old soldiers that has ever been held, and the delegation from Michigan will be the largest that has attended a National Encampment. The railroads are eagerly seeking for the business of carrying the veterans and their friends, and the probability is that the rates of fare will be as liberal as any that has ever been granted the heroes of 61-65.

The Grand Trunk Railway have arranged or a choice of four different routes to Boston, and the person will be hard to suit that cannot select one of them that will cover the section east he desires to visit on the trip. Route No. 1 takes in the Detroit & Grand

Haven and Grand Trunk to Niagara Falls, the West Shore Rallway to Rotterdam Junction, and then the Fitchburg Railway Route No. 2 takes in the Detroit & Mil.

wankee and Grand Trunk to Montreal and St. Johns, and the Central Vermont to Boston. Route No. 3 take in the Detroit & Mil-

vaukee and Grand Trunk to Montreal and Portland, Maine, and the Boston and Maine road to Boston. Route No. 4 is the same as the above with a choice of making the trip between

Portland and Boston by the Portland Steam Packet Co. instead of by rail. The rates of fare will be as low over any of these routes as that offered by any line

from Datroit and interior points in Michigan. For circulars containing full parsiculars write Ben Fletcher, Traveling Passenger Agent, Detroit, Mich., or enquire of any station agent on the lines of the FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery

ownship, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica, on the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession nd other New England points early the next given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 ay without change of cars. Berths can be acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

Romeo had a \$10,000 fire on Thursday night

The new Greenville starch factory will be opened August let, for business The annual encempment of the State militia s in progress at Goguac Lake, near Barra

The authorities are raiding the Saginar gambling houses and other disri places.

The Hewitt Harrow Co

from 500 to 600 hands, is talking of moving to Bay City. Isabella's wool olip is said to have brought \$18,000 to the wool-growers of that county present year.

Mrs. A. D. Niskorn and Mrs. John Eggles. ion, of Hastings, are engaged in caring for about 18,000 silkworms.

The Hudson gas well, which once had a face value of \$5,000, has been sold for \$32, the pipe bringing \$7 and the derrick \$25.

Sanilac County has made a great record for the production of cherries this season. Over 1,300 bushels had been shipped out a week

ago. The Patrons of Industry for the eastern district of Lonawee County have decided not to enter politics as an independent organiza-

Alexander McCormick, of Mayville, died this week from injuries received when thrown from a hay rake, attached to a runaway team.

The Frankenmuth, Bay County, cheese factory has advanced the price of its product to seven cents. It had sold 24,000 pounds up to The Grand Ledge Mining Company has

itizens are immensely gratified. The free text-book system established by an act of the last Legislature has been sdopted in 520 districts, and not one that has tried it has abandoned the plan.

truck a three-foot vein of coal three miles

rom town, of very fine quality, and the

The St. Clair Patrons of Industry met the other day and instructed their delegates to stand solidly against a seperate party action

stand solidly against a sepat the Lansing convention. The farmers in the vicinity of Sturgis reper acre. It is said to be the best crop har-

vested in that section for years. Le Bar & Cornwell, of Cadillac, are building a grain elevator adjoining their flouring It will be operated by steam and will have a capacity of 75,000 bushels.

The first lead of new wheat was brought to Holland on Sturday last, and sold for 82 cents per bushel. The general wheat yield and usility around there will exceed any harvest or the past ten years. A. C. Munson, of Howell, has been selected at a competitive examination, for appol ment as a cadet to West Point, with H.

Fuler, of Pine Lake, as alternate. Nine ourg men contested. The Patrons of Industry of Baton Co. chose delegates to the Lansing convention on Thurs-day, but cou d not decide as to the advisabilty of separate political action, and that was

eft over for the present.

Washtenaw County has paid out \$803.07 since January 1st for dead sparrows. This shows a total of 26,769 sparrows killed, and also that the small boy of that county is able to go to the circus this year.

Miss Christina Patterson, living near Mar-

tin, Allegan County, was struck by a train near Plainwell, on Friday of last week, and

killed. Her horse became frightened and

jumped in front of the engine. There are 12,394 unmarried school leachers in this State. Their average wages are \$32 per month, and they labor in 7,428 school houses and teach 543,707 children. Their to-

tal age is less than 495,760 years.

and instantly killed by John C. Lord, of Lake Station, this week, while huckleberrying in a marsh north of Lake, being mistaken ear by Lord. He leaves a widow and three Friday morning of last week, while Charlie

Brastus S. Ferguson, of Farwell, was sho

Hawkins, living near William wille, was mowing, the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing him in front of the sickle, by which his flesh was literally forn into shreds. Death was instantaneous. The latest bulletin from census headquarters at Washington gives these figures on the seven largest cities in this State: Detroit, 207,000; Grand Rapids, 61.00; Saginaw, 54,000; University 20,000; Markey, 24,000; Lackson, 24,000; Lac

Kalamazoo, 18,000 Cobbs & Mitchell, of this city, have pur-chased 16,000 acres, containing fifty million feet of pine from the G. R. & I., in Traverse

The purchase was made by means of ealed bids. Terms are not made public. Tecumseh has raised a fund of \$20,000 to induce manufacturers to settle there. It is a good town, and surrounded by a rich country. It ought to be a good point for manufacture

ing, as it has very fair rai, way facilities. The Saline Observer says that the total umber of births in Washtenaw County for he last year was 644, against 560 the previous

year, showing that old Washtenaw is not re

rograding in that respect. Of the number 335 were males and 309 females. The South Otlawa & West Allegan Agricultural Association sold their fair grounds the past week for a factory site, for \$7,000, and purchased 36 acres southeast of the town for \$2,160. The buildings will be moved to the new site and the race track and grounds put

in shape immediately. At the competitive examination he'd in La-peer the past week to pick a candidate for the peer the past week to pick a candidate for the West Point Academy, James I. Vincent, of Greenwood, St. Cla'r County, was chosen. T. E. Hickson, of Amadore, Sanliac County, was second, and will have a chance if Vincent falls to pass the finals at the academy.

Articles of association of the Fairchild Packing and Provision Company, of Ypsilanti, as been filed with the county cierk. The usiness of the company will be buying, ing and packing meats and provisions. Mes-srs. Harrison Fairchild, Brooks B. Hazelton nd Carlos W. Childs are the incorporators. The P. of I. of Lapeer County, held a con-

rention on Thursday. Delegates were chosen to the Landing convention, but were not instructed as to separate political action by the Patrons. They opposed the nomination of Mr. Wadsworth, one of the founders of the or der, for member of Congress. The : Delta correspondent of the Grand

Ledge Republican says the Larsing woolbuyers are sharks, hence the falling off in the amount purchased by them this season. This correspondent, who writes under the name of fary, says wool-growers got honest prices at trand Ledge, and the wool went there rather than to Lausing.

Edmore Journal: Nineteen years ago a Gratiot County farmer refused to let his daughter go to a candy-pull. She went, though, and remained away. Last week she crove up to her father's door, lifted out her 11 children, cooly took off her wraps and astonished her sire by declaring that she had conhed her sire by declaring that she had con pluded to return and stay home, and hereafter be an obedient daughter. The Times Publishing Company has been

organized in this city with \$50,000 capital stock, to publish the Times as an evening penny daily. Gilbert R. Osmun, Scoretary of State, is general business manager, and Wm. 3. Brownice managing editor. The new pa-per will appear within a month. It will be inependent politically, with a leaning toward epublicanism. It is a fact that all so-called 'independent' papers have a "leaning" ne way or the other, and we are pleased to see that the publishers of the Times are hon est enough to acknowledge it. In the MICHIGAN FARMER of July 19, is a

eport of a meeting of Patrons of Industry in hiawassee County, at which the Rev. Oscar lute, President of the State Agricultura Colege, made a speech. He is reported as saying in that speech that "right laws to the farmer had become only a memory of the past;" and that "every class, even the ignorant, indolent redskin, had been protected, but ant, induced, but the blood, bone and muscle of the land, by which capital had been honorably acquired, had been ignored." Is it possible that President Clute has been emitting such rot and rant as that? If so, he is unfit for his place, for the very position he occupies would pro him a s'auderer of his State.— Ppsilantian.

# NEWS SUMMARY,

Michigan.

rtheastern uthwestern

Brighton Market Fai ans County Ag'l

uptcy bill by a vote The Catholic Arc stes met in conve Vance Saffey died Union Station at Co morning. And now it is charg bill is passed it will

The House has I

trade in Germany. The Senate comm orted in favor of a 3: ow of Gen. Geo. B. M Ted Mason, a desp

Russell Chamberlin

Texas, at a political ba

The Secretary of the rehased \$6,250. ranging from 12214 to About 1,000 men belo Building Trades Union the employment on 1 ng of non-union men.

New Zealand will fol States pays a fair subs Nothing but sir kes. ast, and a pest lence w rathered garbage rotti

Supt Frank in, of th

reported to the

enumeration of th

apleted, shows The government in ng the causes which teamer Sea Wing on wo weeks ago and ich resulted.

The burning of 525 Minneapolis two w Il result in advan per pound. There e harvest We had always been

ng. Now it is said secured control of Bernardino, Cou The c'oakmakers' str on and will disci

working for them. is reported that the

whosi opposition of the dand was organicated and was organicated and was organicated and the price particles \$3,000,0000 and \$5 is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio r. ds at Chicago and for n ocean to ocean. of land in Cicero

The consideratio flouring mil! of M on, Ohio, was conesday morning by er. George Mead, the mas, an employe, we wm. Mikesell probab is said fully ten the

ed in North Dakota, and that wages will ever before. They r ars a day, board in Gage, of St. Louis, days ago, is the sc larted him in busine

horses, and not \$40,000 in debt wife's relatives sh his operations. dustry, and severa leave this country from the department from the department of the d

ed with pleuro-pneu seman Cooper, of Ko t attorney, left for p night, and it has deve notes aggregation ch are said to be foresum in trust for ot money, and th

bill to forfet all lroads has passed the 000 acres of Norther cres of Sioux City a ge and Winnebago. agon, 300,000 Jac ably become a law. oud-burst on Friday hills of Santa Rita, red an area of a squared down the canyon in mber of cattle and ho

ars and wolves w The Schofeldt ranc ated of crops, orch a reight train was cau President and the nate committee on p which, it is believed in the existing la

> greement has been deyenne and the Ara herokee commission ands in severalty woman and a did, and of the cash and a did, and of the cash and a did, of the cash and a did and to settlemed law, but the acre state of the cash are set of the cash are set of the cash and the cash are set of the cash and a did a did

> elevators of North Year. This will be very few of the farm will be compelled to a

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS. POST-OFFICE NAME OF SOCIETY SECRETARY. Geo M Savage.

J C Sterling. Monroe.

F P Borgardus Y psilanti.
W J Bartow... SaginawCity
A C Titus... Three Rivers
J K Shireman
D P Barnard... Macon.
Alex Heron... Indianapolis
W C Girrard. Springfield.
John R shaffer
E G Moon... Topeka.
J J Horan... Sedalia.
Francis Pope... Helena.
W M Leggett... Hamlin.
Robt W Furnss
J S Woodward
L N Bonham... Columbus.
U N Bonham... Columbus.
T L Newton... Madison.
Geo S Otte... Wheeling.
J P Buss... Bangor. Aug. 26 to Sept. 5. Geo M Savage. Detroit Lansing. Sept. 8 to 12... Sept. 16 to 19. Sept. 29 to Oct. 4. Sept. 29 to Oct 4. Aug 29 to Sept 5. Sept. 12 to 20... Nov 3 to 8... Aug 19 to 23... 'opeka.. State Ag'l Society Geo S Otte. Bangor.
J P Buss. Bangor.
J G Muirhead. Trenton.
M Kiplinger. Waterloo.
Chas G Towle M ishawaka.
L J Wartham. San Antonio.
C Van Campen Rochester.
Arthur Uhl. St. Louis.
H J Hill. Toronto.

MICHIGAN COUNTY FAIRS.

General

House has passed the Torrey bankbill by a vote of 117 to 84. Catholic Archbishops of the United met in convention on Wednesday, at

Saffey died of hydrophobia at the Station at Columbus, O., on Tuesday

and now it is charged that if the McKinley is passed it will kill the leather export in Germany.

The Senate committee on pensions has re-ried in favor of a \$2,000 pension to the wid-rof Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. d Mason, a desperado, shot and killed el Chamberlin, a young man of Jackson, s, at a political barbesue, on Tuesday.

The Secretary of the Tressury on Thursday inchased \$6,250,000 four per cents at prices using from 1221/4 to 124, and \$482,500 41/4s at

out 1,000 men belonging to the New York ling Trades Union will strike soon owing employment on the public school buildon-union men.

w Zealand will follow the example of New th Wales, and will withdraw its ocean mail age to San Francisco unless the United pays a fair subsidy.

ng but strikes. The street-cleaning es of New York struck on Wednesday is a pest-lence was feared from the ungarbage rotting in alleys and yards. Frank in, of the school census bureau, orted to the board of education that meration of the population of Chicago, spieted, shows that it contains 1,205,-

causes which led to the wreck of the Sea Wing on Lake Pepin, Minneso'a, as ago and the terrible loss of life

urning of 525 tons of binding twine inneapolis two weeks ago it is thought result in advancing prices three or four pound. There is not time to replace

ad always been told that the United have no tin mines which amount to g. Now it is said an English syndicate

rol of valuable tin mines ardino, County, Cal.

is reported that the Standard Oil Co. bas

la reported that the Standard Office. The Sun is the bieful opposition of the Standard in the obeid and was organized with a capital of \$1,000,000. The price paid is reported to be (ween \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. s reported that the Northern Pacific and

Baltimere & Ohlo raliroads are to join sat Chicago and form a continuous line ocean to ocean. A purchase of 380 of land in Cicero marks the junction t. The consideration was \$570,000. flouring mil! of Mead Bros., at North

i, Onio, was completely wrecked on iday morning by the explosion of a George Mead, the engineer, and Wm. an employe, were killed instantly, Wm. Mikesell probably fatally injured.

s said fully ten thousand hands will be d in North Dakota to get in the wheat and that wages will probably be higher r before. They range at two to three day, board included, from the begin-arvest to the close of threshing sea-

Salmon, calef of the bureau of an! ry, and several other veterinarians ountry for England with aurem the department of agriculture to the charges that cattle imported into ritain from the United States are

with pleuro-pneumonia. an Cooper, of Kokome, Ind., a promttorney, left for parts unknown Sun-th, and it has developed that he leaves otes aggregating \$12,000, many of

to forfet all unearned land grants ads has passed the House. It for eit acres of Northern Pacific lands, 175, cres of Sioux City and St. Paul, 406,880 are and Winnebago, 294,000 Magonta and lagon, 300,600 Jackeon, Lansing and law, and Amboy and Lansing. It will

burst on Friday of last week in the ills of Santa Rita, Arizona, mountains an area of a square mile. The water d down the canyon in torrents, drowning of cattle and horses. A number ars and wolves were caught in the The Schofeldt ranch was completely stated of crops, orchards and houses. A train was caught in the flow and

The President and the Postmaster-General been in consultation for some time as to asure which will enable the latter to supffic in lottery tickets through th A bill has been prepared by him which repetted will be favorably seted upon by nate committee on postoffices and postwhich, it is believed, will remedy the existing law and accomplish

agreement has been arrived at between erokee commission. The Indians and lands in severalty, 160 acres to each woman and order and receive \$1.500,000, 00 in cash ar . 41,000,000 to be left with overnment, drawing five per cent inter-The treaty opens up over four million of land to settlement under the home-law, but the acre settlers will have to per acre when they come to prove

ever price the e'evator companies may choose to offer. At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed fixing a tax of \$2.50 on each 1,000 bushels capacity of public elevators. In retaliation the proprietors changed their elevators to private ones, and refuse to take grain for storage. The farmers should build some for themselves.

sugars imposed under the laws row in force be reimposed as against any nation or country failing to enter into a equate reciprocal rela-tions with the United States regarding the agricultural products of this country, and the President is directed to pursue such negotiations as may be deemed necessary to secure by treaty or otherwise the unrestricted entry into any such country of the agricultural products of the United States.

Austria has taken steps to prevent the export of cereals from that country. The Czar bas been selected as arbitrator of the dispute between France and Holland con-

The Russian papers advocate an alliance bitween that country and France to protect each other against the coalition between Ger-

Guatema's and San Salvador have declared war against each other, and in a skirmish last week the Guatemalians were beaten. It is feared the trouble will extend to the other South American Republics.

It is probable that the Uruguavan government will raise the customs duties ten per cent and make them payable in gold. The revenue thus raised will be devoted to the redemption of the paper money. The trial of the action for divorce brought

by Viscount Durlo, son of the Earl of Clan-oxty, against his wife, who previous to her marriage was known in London music halls as Belle Bilton, opened on Tuosday in Lon-

Two thousand factory strikers attempted to parade at Barcelona, Spain, on Wednesday, but were dispersed by the police. The gov-ernment has issued an order forbidding processions and open a'r meetings. The strike movement is becoming general among the

Coakmakers' strike at New York has the Siberian cattle plague is ravaging the province of Biazan. Cattle, horses and sheep their employ, reserving the right, r., to retain the American girls who ching for them.

A dispatch from St. Potersung says that the Siberian cattle plague is ravaging the province of Biazan. Cattle, horses and sheep are dying by thousands. Two-thirds of the animals attacked die of the disease. A number of peasants have also contracted the disease, but no fatal cases have thus far been reported.

FLOCK OF MERINOS for SALE.

I will sell my flock of high grade Merino sheep, consisting of 91 head, 42 two-year old ewes, balance four years old, with two rams, bred from flocks of Van Gleson Brothers and other Clinton and Lenawee County breders, on very reasonable terms. The clip from this flock the present season netted \$254.00. Address

R. W. HILLMAN,

I will sell three half-blood Cleveland Bay Stallions almost at gelding price. One three past, one two past and one sucker, all sired by Young Merrylegs (he imported). Address or call at once for they must go.



-AND -SHROHSHIRE SHEEP

A few choice animals of both breeds for sale a

BAY CITY, . MICH

Michigan Mining School Houghton, Michigan.

A State School of Surveying, Mining, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Assaying, Ore Dressing, Mineralogy, Petrography, Geology, Drafting, Machine Design, etc. Tuttion free. For catalogue and information address

M. E. Wadsworth, A. M., Ph.D., Director.

**STRAWBERRIES** 

Plants now ready for sale of over 20 of the cest kinds. Send for price list free to all. PROSPECT NURSERY CO., Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich

119-4t Two Fine Shorthorns for Sale

The imported Shorthorn cow Wild Spray 3d, nine years old, sired by Sir Roland (40721), dam Wild Spray 2d by Prince Alfred (29593) and tracing to the Waterloo cow by Waterloo (2816). Also her ten weeks old bull calf by imported Grand Duke of Connaught 56303. She is again in calf to same bull. For particulars address

Windsor, Ont. 11y12-4t

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich., DIRECTORY JAMES M. TURNER. Proprietor.



CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, MICHIGAN BREEDERS

Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep

Shorthorn breeders will note among the animals FOR SALE PURE DUCHESS BULL, Grand Duke of Springdale: color, redroan; dropped December 24, 1888. Got by Grand Duke of Woodburn 86825, out of Grand Duchess of Ridgewood 7th, Vol. 33, page 224.

Also Wild Eyes bull, Wild Eyes Duke of Springdale; color, red: dropped Sept. 23, 1889; got by Grand Duke of Woodburn 86825, out of Wild Eyes Lady 6th, Vol. 33, page 224.

Both of above animals are very superior individuals, and bred to the Queen's taste, as will be seen by reference to the herd book.

# **Everybody Invited**

# New Importations Just Arrived!

From in America.



We shall offer for sale for the fall and winter

50 Head of Imported Cleveland Bay and French Coach Horses. Dr. Bartram and Mr. Breek of this company are now on their way to England and France to add to our business a few French Coach Horses. All stock will be carefully selected by them from the best families of their respective breeds. All stock will be registered in their respective stud books and we shall offer them at low prices and on easy terms and will not be undersold. We guarantee all stallions sold by us to be sound, sure foal getters, and bred as predigreed by us. Buyers need not leave Michigan to obtain the best French Coach and Cleveland Bay stallions that will be imported this year.

Cleveland Bay Horse Company, PAW PAW, MICH.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Siberian cattle plague is ravaging the province of Biazan. Cattle, borses and sheep.

From JULY 8th UNTIL NOVEMBER 1st. At \$100 to insure.

Bonnie Wilkes 3261.

\$35.00 to insure. DEWEY & STEWART.

Black Meadow Farm, ROYAL OAK, MICH.,

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS. BATES-BRED SHORTHORNS BERKSHIRE PIGS!

The high-bred trotting stallion Teusha Grondie 5001, will make the season of 1830 at Black Meadow for 1825, by the season, without return privileges. Teusha Grondle was sired by Spartacus 1823; dam Juba by Belmont 61; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 2:224) by Mambrino Chief 11. Spartacus by Almont 32; dam Queen Lizzie (dam of Ormond, 2:27%) by Mambrino Chief 11. Mamorino Unite 11.
Waterloo Duke 25th is at head of Shorthorn herd.
Sired by 7th Duke of Leicester S0100: dam Waterloo
50th by Duke of Brant 56478; g. d., Waterloo 43rd by
4th Duke of Clarence 25128, etc. Address

F. A. BAKER, 69 Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION,

Hereford Cattle Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays, DOOR VILLAGE, IND.
STYLE, ACTION and QUALITY, ibined with Good Pedigrees. Importations in June and Oct. Terms to suit Purchasers.

FARM FOR SALE

Consisting of 80 acres; 40 acres cleared and fenced, with apple orchard and vineyard of 150 vines. Dwelling house and stable. A neverfalling spring, with ample water. This farm is situated in Sanilac County, being the N. E. corner of Marlette township, section 9, 11 and 12. This farm will be sold cheap for cash or on time to suit purchaser. Address FRANK WILLIAM, 235 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich. MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM,

Sweet Potatoes and Yam Plants.

Sweets, Jersey Red, Jersey Yellow; Yams, Bermudas, Southern Queens. By careful experience in growing sweet potatoes and yam plants, I am able to offer you strong and well rooted plants, and varieties best adapted to our cool limate wherein many varieties never mature pack so as to reach any point safely. By mail, post paid, 200, 50 cents; by express ou pay charges, 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. HENRY SHULL

> Beaver Dam, Allen Co., Ohio SUFFOLK PIGS.

I have a few pairs of pure bred Suffolk Pigs, 1st weaned, which I offer at reasonable prices. M. W. RUNDEL, Birmingham, M

The Largest and Best Flock of Shropshires to Select

The Largest and Best Flock of Shropshires to Select

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The Largest and Best Flock of Shropshires to Select

J. S. & W. G. CROSBY,

My boars won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohio, in 1887; also first prize and diploma at the Michigan State Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize in class and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fair they won every first and sweepstakes they were entered for (two firsts and two sweepstakes.) In 1889 at the Michigan State Fair my hogs won every first prize they were showed for and there were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and third on two year old sows; first, second and third on two year old sows; first, second and third on yearling sows; first and second on sows under one year; and the diploma for the best boar any age. I don't show my hogs at the small fairs, but they have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the world and they have always had strong competition.

B. N. COOLEY, B. N. COOLEY,

MOUND SPRING BREEDING FARM J. W. HIBBARD, Proprietor. BENNINGTON, SHIAWASSEE COUNTY, MICE

COLDWATER, MICH

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. of improved breeding and unexcelled individuality; my herd having won more prizes at the leading fairs of Michigan in the past four years than any other, having been shown at all of the leading fairs, and all stock shown has been bred by me. by me.

Shormorns—The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelaide, etc.

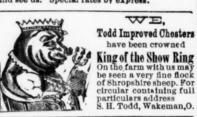
American Mennos—Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merit a specialty. Personal inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

All stock recorded and guaranteed as represented.

L. W. & O. BARNES,

LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM,

Byron, Shiawassee Co., Mich. Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows, dark in color and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.



Todd Improved Chesters

Coal Valley Herd of Berkshires.

W. D. BRANDS, Proprietor, KERBY, MICH.

Imported boar Royal Minton at head of herd. Have imported and home bred brood sows of most popular strains. Some fine litters of pigs, from which orders can be filled. Correspond-ence will receive prompt attention.

Wolverine Stock Farm AMOS PARMENTER, Prop.,

American Merino Sheep and Poland-China Swine. VERNON, · · MICH. I began breeding Poland-Chma swine in 1888. My purchases have all been from the herd of L. W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Klever. I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes' Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs net akin.

FINE POULTRY

Michigan Poultry Parm, Saline, Mich. HEADQUARTERS FOR Langshans, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks.

Our stock has won more prizes at leading poultry shows than that of any other breeder in Michigan. Stock and eggs for sale at reasonab

POULTRY SUPPLIES of every description. Best wire netting %c. per square foot. Oyster shell, bone meal, prepared meat, bone mills, water fountains, and every-thing needed in the poultry yard. Send stamp for our handsome 40 page illus-trated catalogue, discussing all our stock and our 6,000 poultry farm. Address

GEO. J. NISSLY, Proprietor.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillburst 62431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. DWIGHT A. CURTIS, Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohio Raliroad. Farm connected with State Telephone

For Sale Very Cheap.

One seven-eighths Percheron Stallion, six years old, sired by Woodman's Duke, dam by Moro, grand dam by a pure bred Percheron. Can show some good stock from him. Also a number of good horses. Address E. E. DARLING.

Paw Paw, Mich.

CATTLE.-Snorthorns.

A J. COOK, Owose, breeder of Shorthorn
A. Cattle, and Shropehire Sheep. Stock for
sale. All stock recorded and of popular families.
Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for
prices.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-y answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-36 A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Alleyan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established is years, with Oxford Count 57325 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Corres-pondence solicited.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock
Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of
Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet,
Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Less, Selinas and Bright Eyes
families. Young stock for sale.

June3-1y

EVERGREEN HILL STOCK FARM, J.

Reveritt Moore, proprietor, Milford. Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs, Merino sheep and Langshan fowls. Bulls Constance Duke 5th and Defiance (Vol. 35) at head of Shorthorn herd. Write for prices. FRANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breed

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Ban-bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. A. HART, Lakeside Stock Farm, Manistee, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cat-tle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, Mich. jly21-6m

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed-er of shorthorn cattle and American Merino sheep. HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Parm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

JOHN M. FISHBECK, proprietor of Maple
Hill Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of fine form and excellent pedigree. Principal families Kirklevingtons, Hudson Duchesses,
Victorias and Pomon is; 37th Duke of Hillsdale
80103. at head of herd. Young stock for sale.
P. O., Howell; residence, five miles southeast.
Write for prices.

OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland
China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of
Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc.,
with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon
Duke of Bath No. 64449" at head of herd. Young
stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers or sale. Correspondence solicited.

DAVIDSON. Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families.

N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily. SNOW & SON, Balamasoo, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates buil Peri Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

OHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Al. stock recorded. Stock for sale

S. H. ELLINWOOD, Mose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both series for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26 W. breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of all ages for sale. Inspection of the herd invited

correspondence promptly answered. WILLOW CREEK HERD OF SHORT WM horns. Stock for sale of good families and individual merit; Gwynne, Young Mary and Phyllis. Prices reasonable and to suit the times. O. R. Pattengell, Plymouth, Mich.

M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Mericos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical. O. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Crulkshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72687.

M. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 35 A. H. B.) Stock for sale. Write for prices.

MITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens.

J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jer Duke Alexis strains. Pogls-Toltec-Tormentor 20501 at the head of the herd. Registered Merino and registered Shropshire sheep. Galloways.

OALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, Thos. Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. Wickes, Stanton. Choice recorded stock for vickes, Stanton. Choice recor ale. Correspondence invited.

Holstein-Frieslans.

M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pur Rolstein-Friesian cattle, Stock for sale, Cor espondence and personal inspection solicited. W. SEXTON, Howell, mporter and breed er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle Stock farm, three miles south.

R. G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron
R. and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon,
Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and
Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm ad
ioining city limits; residence, and breeding and
talestables in the city. Come or write me.

Devons.

Polled Aberdeen-Angus. ESLIE & BURWELL, Cottage Grove, Wis.

breeders of pure bred Polled Aberdeen
Angus cattle. Best families represented. Al ages and sexes for sale. Also high grades & and
for sale. Write for particulars. 118-6m

SHEEP.-Merinos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough bred Merino sheep. A large stock alway on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B. G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

GEO. W. STUART & SON, Grand Blanc,
breeders of pure Clark and other
families of Atwood Merinos. Rams in use,
Luck 427, Deacon Jr., (G. W. S. 403), and Luman
Jr., (G. W. S. 364.) Also imported and grade
Percheron horses and Poland-China hogs. EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of the thoroughbred Merine sheep, registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere.

S. WOOD, Saline, Wastenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Meriuo sheep. Stock for sale.

R-HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis-ters. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

SHORT & HARRINGTON, breeders of Merino sheep and Poland-China swine. All breeding stock recorded. Correspondence solicited. Address A. T. Short, Coldwater, Mich., or G. F. Harrington, Paw Paw, Mich. Ramssired by Diamond for sale—yearlings, two and three years old.

WM. E. ANSTERBURG, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep (Michigan registered), Homer, Michigan. Residence, two miles northeast of village, on telephone line.

Shropshire Sheep.

A GRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Agri A cultural College, Mich., breeds Shropshire sheep of good families and individual excel lence. Also Poland-China hogs from the besi strains. Prop. E. Davenport, Supt. of the Farm

A FLOCK SECOND TO NONE—Cheap as the cheapest, quality considered. All stock registered. Imp. ram Michigan at the head. Address E. D. Sabin, Hudson, Mich.



BINGHAM. has gone to England 400 grand imported and American bred SHROP-SHIRES to select from after August 15th.

C. S. BINGHAM. E. LELAND & SONS, Emery, Washtens fine lot of young rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE H. GERMAN, Franklin, Oakland GCo., importer and breeder of registered Shropshires. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

GEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed of er of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Ram Chief, bred by Minton, of England, at head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few ewes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection in-vited.

CAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Breeder of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars. CORBITT, Ionia, breeder of first-class shropshire sheep of registered stock. A few ram lambs from Buffalo Bill at reduced rates for farmers to improve their flocks. Also a few rearlings.

F. RUNDEL & SON, Birmingham, Oak-land Co., importers, breeders and dealers in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock regis-tered. We import our sheep direct from Eng-land. Correspondence promptly answered.

LESSITER, Cole, Oakland Co., breeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and unregistered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms.



L. S. DUNHAM Shropshire Sheen Concord, Mich.
Largest flock in
Southern Michigan.
Blue Blood 2d at
Blue Blood 2d at
Blue Blood 2d at
Blue Blood 2d at
the Blood 2d at
the Blood 2d at
the Blood 2d at
the Blood 2d at
two years old. Reduced rates by express.

MONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, im-porters, breeders and dealers in Shropshir sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspecties of stock and correspondence solicited.

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers.

S. W. RANDALL, East Kendall, New York, breeder of registered Shropshires. Some fine lambs for sale. SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Willowdale Farm, Paw Paw, Mich.

GEORGE E. BRECK, - Proprietor. I shall return not later than Sept. 5th, from my trip to England to purchase about one hun-dred ewes and twenty rams, of personal selec-tion by me, from the best flocks in Great Britain, and shall offer them at the lowest possible living WASHINGTON, MACOMB CO., MICH. and shall offer them at the lowest possible living prices, on easy terms to responsible buyers, and shall close out the entire stock by December 1st. Correspondence addressed to me at Paw Paw during my absence will receive immediate attention on my return. GEORGE E. BRECK.

T. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South A : Haven, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from imported stock. All registered. Largest flockin Western Michigan. Inspection invited. f16-1; VALENTINE BROTHERS, Dexter, Wash-tenaw Co., dealers in imported and breed-ers of registered and unregistered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. mar:5:1y

HOGS .- Poland-Chinas.

A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale. C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich

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day night

will be

hag miles i the

Gaze, of St. Louis, Mo., who ran away days ago, is the son of a millionaire, arted him in business. He got to beta horses, and not only lost everything \$40,000 in debts besides. H's own ife's relatives are also involved

re said to be forgeries. He held a m in trust for others, including some money, and these sums have been

ed a mile. No lives were lost.

e elevators of North Dakota will refuse grain from farmers for storage This will be a serious hardship, few of the farmers have graparies, be compelled to sell at once at what-

Senator Pierce has introduced an amend-ment to the tar if bill providing that one year from the passage of the bill the President in his discretion may direct that the duties on

c rning Gulana. many and the other powers.

Lyons, Mich For Sale, Cheap.



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CLEVELAND BAYS English Berkshires.

# Poetry.

IN A CROWD.

Round me, before me, behind me, People I do not know! We meet and touch for a moment Then apart forever we go. And what can we have in comm Who glance in each other's face,

For only so short a space? Ah! really we are not strangers Though our homes lie far apart But children of one great Father, Who keeps us all in His heart!

And wait in the world together

And have we not much in common To do, and perhaps to bear? Regret for the years that are over, Sorrow, and pain, and care? I know you have had to suffer. And oftener still to be glad, For trouble is not forever,

And no one is always sad. But I know that the days have been dark enough For mine have been darkened too, And a thought of neighborly sympathy Has stirred in my heart for you.

There are marks in most of your faces. And I see the sign of a cross That is given to you to carry, But life is not meant for loss; And I hear the sound of your laughter,

And see the light in your eyes, And perhaps there are little children To make you tender and wise. There is surely some joy for the whole of us, And to each is given some love, For gentle hearts are in every place,

So we wish God-speed to each other Though we utter it not aloud; We are brothers and sisters together. Though we only meet in a crowd. Do we not work for the same good end. Loval to truth and the right And look for a glorious future

And the blessing comes from above

And try to walk in the light? What though we know not each other Since the Father knows us all? Perhaps we shall meet in the same dear home When the shades of evening fall!

# Miscellaneons.

# MEG THREDGOLD.

CHAPTER I.

If I had not been an artist I dare say ! would not have fallen so quickly and so hopelessly in love with Meg Thredgold. As it was I fell a victim to her grey-blue eyes and blonde hair, long before I had had any chance of discovering what a thoroughly good, fair-minded girl she was, and what a particularly practical and prosaic view of life she took out of those poetic eyes.

Meg was the child of the overseer of a coal mine, a shrewd, hard-headed man who had worked his way up, and who stood very high in the estimation of his employers. Some disturbances in the coal district having brought the subject of the mines prominently before the public mind, I had been sent north by the editor of an illustrated paper, to take sketches of the affected districts on the spot. Zech Thredgold had been very good to me, and had not only initiated me into all the mysteries of the Bluestone Pit, where his own work lay, but had allowed me to visit his home, and so to become acquainted with the girl whom I dared not

C She knew it of course. But Meg was a model of discretion, and received my timid perturable calmness which was rather disconcerting, the more so as the senior partner of the firm which owned the Bluestone unpretending little home

"Do you like that old Sebert Corringham, Meg?" I asked her one day, when I had been more than usually irritated the evening before by the ogling glances which the senior partner had cast at my divinity.

There was, unhappily, nothing indicative of a tender friendship between us in the fact of my calling her by her Christian name. She had been just Meg Thredgold to all her acquaintances from her earliest years, and my first attempts to address her more formally had been snubbed as presumptuous. She had been washing the family table linen, and was fastening it up with pegs on clothesline at a little distance from the grimy looking red brick house, which was her ridiculously unsuitable home. The whole neighborhood was unsuitable for her. I glanced around on the dreary landscape; the of happiness as the wife of the rough brute barren, black-looking moor with scarcely a tree; with here and there, on a spot blacker than the rest, a wheel high above the ground denoting the shaft of a coal pit; the rows and uncouth-looking creatures who nodded to Meg in passing, as if she had been one of tained, among such surroundings, the complexion of a rose and the carriage of a queen?

"Do I like Mr. Corringham? Why, of course'l do. He's very good to father, and thinks a lot of him. Look at the way he'll come in and have supper or a cup of tea

a gentleman of Mr. Corringham's position." "Condescension! Why that's all on the his society give to any one? You know very well why he comes, Meg?"

I was by this time enveloped in a table cloth which, in a wild endeavor to make myself useful, I had been endeavoring to fasten up with a peg on the clothesline. Meg stood watching my struggles with sedate amusement. I was annoyed with her for being vain enough to be pleased with my

"Don't you know," I went on irritably, that he's hard bad man, and that he married a girl years ago who ran away from bit rough in his way. And as for that lass him? Perhaps she is alive now; it wouldn't he married, she was a regular bussy' and it be a very safe thing to marry him:" I finished spitefully.

Meg took the tablecloth from me and an

swered with her usual deliberation. "Mr. Corringham would find plenty of women to take their chances of that, I expest. He's got £6,000 a year, you know. And to be hard isn't the same as to be bad, Mr. Bell. And as for the girl he married running away, why it isn't always the hus-

"And you don't mind a little risk for the

gold."

"I haven't had it offered me yet, Mr. Bell," said Meg dryly. "Fortunes don't get thrown about quite so freely as people seem to think. Who am I that I should have the spending of £6,000 a year?"

"You're more worthy of it than any girl I know." I had to admit. "You wouldn't fill a great position any the less well for being able to wash up tea things."

"That's what Mr. Corringham says," "Oh, Mr. Corringham be hanged."

Unluckily, as I uttered this wish in no very subdued tone, the person whom it concerned happened to be on his way to Zech Thredgold's house, and so near as to overhear my words. Meg caught sight of him first, and to my passionate indignation greeted him with a smile at least as cordially as that she had bestowed upon me. I gave him a curt salute, which he returned more

Serbert Corringham was a thick-set man under the middle height, with a face which in repose looked as if he had been carved out of wood, but which was capable of plenty of strong expressions when his passions were roused. He treated me to a stare of infinite contempt as I raised my hat to Meg and with the excuse that I must be off to my work turned hastily away. When I reached the lane at the bottom of the hill, however. I found that Mr. Corringham had, by s short cut, got there first.

He stood waiting for me, with his hands and a look of stubborn resolution on his face. I would have passed him without a word, but this I saw he was determined not to let

me do. "Hey there, Mr. Palette-and-brush, a word wi' ye, if you please!" he cried, im-

periously. on my approach. I stopped short, and waited for the threat ened "word," which came without delay.

"You're sneakin' after that lass, Meg Thredgold, up yonder." he said, with a !erk of his head in the direction of Zech's home. "I am not sneakin after her. I am going to see her openly, day after day, whenever I

get the chance, because I want her to be my wife," I answered defiantly. "And I don't see how you yourself could have a better obect for your visits." "Maybe I haveu't one so good," returned

Mr. Corringham, with an unpleasant drypess of tone; "but that's neither here nor there. I take an interest in the girl; I'm her father's employer, and I don't approve of young men of your sort philandering about her." "I don't see what your approval has to do

with the matter," I said haughtily. "Don't you," said Corringham, with hard chuckle. "Call on Zech to-night and

save the young lady some awk wardness." "Perhaps the awkwardness will turn out to be for you," said I, incensed of the man's coarse presumption. "You make £6,000 a year; I don't make £600; but I haven't the ill-treatment of a young wife on my conscience, nor the possibility of her turning up again at an inconvenient moment to haunt

This taunt, which I delivered with all the force and point of which I was capable, caused my rival to turn livid wiht rage. "You - Cockney whelp!" he said, in

ow, thick voice. with his teeth set fast. His first impulse seemed to be to attack my person; and although much taller than his muscular force. But he restrained himself and fixed upon me a look of triumphant malice which made me far more uneasy than a blow would have done. Then with an other dry chuckle he walked off, his hands

in his pockets, with an air of safe superior

My forebodings were realized. That even erally did-to have a cup of tea with him, the door was opened by Mrs. Thredgold, who told me very shortly that her husband was out. I could hear him in the room overhead: but worse than that, Meg,-who was laying the tea table and looking perfectly uncon cerned-did not even glance in my direct ion. I would have lingered, asked some

question; for I was meek-spirited enough when Meg was concerned. But the door was shut in my face.

CHAPTER II.

I was much more miserable than angry a this snub, for I loved Meg so deeply as to be able to grieve more over her scant prospect Corringham than over my own disappoint-

My work at Lancashire was practically over; indeed, I should have been back to groups of dingy miners' cottages; and at the town two or three days before this but for the magnet in the red brick house on the hill. Now! therefore, I went straight back themselves. By what miracle had Meg ob- to the cottage lodging I had been occupying so as to be near the pits, paid my bill and marched off with my portmanteau into Calney, the nearest town. A long, straggling piace it was, this Calney, built on a steep ridge of the hill, extending in an intermittent fashion quite a mile and a half from the station. I made straight for the principal inn, where the landlady, a crusty, dictator with him. That's a great condescension in ial old lady, who had taken me into her special favor, took me into her parlor, and soon wormed out of me the reason of my other side, I think. What pleasure could black looks and of my sudden departure. A beautiful collie, which had been standing at the inn door, followed me and stood by me, wagging his tail, while I made my confess-

"Ah," said the landlady of the Swan, as she handed me a box of cigars. They were very bad cigars, and very dear; but for some reason it was considered a special privilege to be offered one, and I dared not refuse. "You're not in the mood to take it kindly, but let me tell you there's many worse men about than Sebert Corringham, for all he's a was her flirtin' ways got her into trouble with him. And to leave him as she did, was enough to turn a saint hard, let alone such a man as Corringham.,'

"But that's no reason why he should make free man, and use his position as employer to turn another man out of the field."

"Eh, but we're none of us quite fair when in love, you no more than the rest. The pay his benefector." lass knows he's had a wife, and if she likes

sake of £6,000 a year? I see, Miss Thred- turn up, Corringham. would do the right thing by her and not let her starve."

But this suggestion was intolerable to me. I sprang up from my seat. The collie, whose head I had been caressing, leaped up about me, as if sympathizing with my indigna-

"And don't you think,', I burst out, tryof decorum, "that it would be better for her to marry a man with whom she would run no such risk? And a young man? One who would be a companion to her. And-"

"And a deal better looking and less rough, and a gentleman, eh? Well, that's for the lass herself to say. But, after all, sir, she's no lady, and maybe she thinks she'd not fall in love with your Lonnon ways. She's no fool, isn't Meg Thredgold."

"That's just it. She would accustom her self to a new mode of life without any diffi culty, being so intelligent. And she would soon feel more at home in a London drawing room than in that miserable brick-field where her home is."

"Well, if she married Corringham she'd have plenty of money-more than you could give her, I reckon. No offense to you." "But she'd never learn how to spend it.

Now, I could educate her, and without her knowing it!" "Ha, ha!" This interruption, in the shape of a dry, hard laugh, came from outside the bar.

Startled and angry, I loooked up to see S> bert Corringham's wooden face wearing an in his pockets, his feet planted wide apart expression of mocking amusement. I could not tell how much he had heard, but his head was bent forward in an attitude of listening attention. "Elucate her, eh?" he repeated to him-

self, in a voice like a file. "Why, thou wanst educating thyself, thou young cub, a-falling foul of thy betters!"

In his anger, which peered through his tone of contemptuous amusement, Sebert Corringham fell into a rougher kind of speech than I had before heard him use. I turned my back upon him without a word and was leaving Mrs. Long's parlor, when he raised his voice to utter a final taunt.

"Thou has lost thy chance of a dipner or tes, now and then at my house, lad. Thou'll not be on my wife's visiting list, and so I tell thee."

So this coarse brute was Meg's choice For I could not doubt, both from his easy tone of assurance, and from the reception I had from Mrs. Thredgold, that he was boasting on a sure foundation. In an agony of mortification and resentment. I was about to rush out of the inn when I was suddenly restrained by the knowledge that Corringham was waiting at the bar and that I shou'd have to pass him. I paused and stopped to you'll see. On the other hand, if your wise pat the collie which, having apparently takyou'll be content to take my word for it, and en a great fancy to me, had followed me into the hall. At that moment the door of the smoking room opened, and a red-faced man who was sitting inside, with a long clay pipe in his mouth, called to the dog: "Roff, Roff, coom 'ere."

But the coollie shrank behind me as the door closed.

I turned to the chambermaid, who was rossing the hall.

"Do you know whom this dog belongs o?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," she answered at once. "To the Duckers, a cheap-jack and his wife, that's staying there. Mrs. Long let them pitch in the field at back, and they, ve got a van out there and a tent. A nice pair o' kinflints they are, and cruel, too. Why they've made their own dog so shy he won't ge near strangers, but hangs about the van all day long."

"He will go to strangers, though. He's een fawning upon me and following me.' The girl looked at the dog, who at that

oment was licking my hand. "Well," said she in surprise, "I never saw him carry on like that before; never."

The door of the smoking room opened again, and again the red-faced man called to my dog friend. I went into the room, the collie followed close at my heels.

"Is this your dog?" I asked of the man with the long pipe, who looked, in spite of the character I had just heard of him, pros perous and jovial. "He seemt to have taken a great fancy to me, and so I have to him

for he's a beauty and no mistake." "Ay, sir, that a be," said the cheap-jack who was evidently a Yorkshireman. "And a picter a' used to look, a standin' out' plant wi' a boy got-up as your Little Lord Fonde loy, black velvet and crochet collar and particlar nice 'ead of 'air. It drawed t'folk, specially the women, better nor plum pudden competition or barrer race, or any sooch-

like. Didn't it, Martha?" A stout lady in purple silk, with a black "front," who was sitting by her husband's

side, careless of tobacco-fumes, nodded emphatic assent as she smoothed out the folds of her dress with a large mittened hand. "You've given him up then?" I asked, noting his regretful tone. "As given me opp," he answered rather

sharply. ,'Wi' nothing to do but to eat his head off, 'a's taken into his head to catch such a cold I can't let him show, as folk would be saying it was cruelty. So there, I am, supporting boy and dog, and nothing to show for it."

And he took two or three vicious puffs at "You might engage another boy till this

one lost his cold," I suggested. "That's what I'm alwaysa-tellin of him!

broke in Mrs. Duckers triumphantly. But her husband shut her up with a glan

of scorn. "Nae, I couldn't," he said decisively "To be any good t'boy must be takin'-like, and have a 'ead of 'air. Wigs won't do; I've tried 'em. And our boy has a pair of eyes that fetch the women, and there' no denyin' he makes your ord'nary brat look common-like and broad in the nose. Be sides, it don't do for your Lord Fondeloy to sniff, and most of 'em sniffs. Now Wallie, doan't sniff; and that fact alone is worth s

"Well," said I, as I rose to leave the room, "I hope he'll soon get well for his

"He'll take his time about it, if its only to up to another girl when he's not sure he's a spite me!" grumbled Mr. Duckers, while his by Meg, and I could hear the voice of hear wife rose and made me a bob-courtesy. "It suits his book better to lie all day a-coddlin' himself oop than to earn his bread and re-

I didn't care much for the benefactor'

net liking him. It was a strange thing, though, to see how the animal, who had been when I opened the door, and slunk out after assure her. me. I paused in the hall a few minutes to put my pipe away, thinking I would go into afraid," I said, in a most matter-sf-fact the charm of the place with me. Meg never did so I felt something tugging at my coat. ing to keep my passion within my bounds It was Ruff, the collie; he was wagging his tail and pulling me toward the back of the hall. Wondering what was the matter with him, I let him lead me across the stonepaved floor and along a passage which led into the court yard behind the inn. At the bottom of this court-yard was a closed doer, to which Ruff led me, evidently desiring me to open it. I did so, and he bounded through into a sloring field in which a large tent was erected, close by which stood a

living van on wheels. The dog ran, barking, up the wooden steps, and a few moments later the door was opened a few inches, and a calldish voice, hoarse and weak, said:

"Ruff, good old Ruff! Where have you been so long?"

Then the boy broke into a violent fit of coughing. I noticed how thin the little hand was which he put out to pat the dog's head, and I was moved with pity for the poor little beggar left out here in the cold. It was too dark for me to see his face in the shadow of the door.

"Hallo! little man." I cried. "All alone iere? Haven't you got a light?"

"I don't wan't one, thank you sir," an wered the boy, timidly. "I'm all right!"

"That remains to be seen." muttered I. Ranning back into the inn I provided my self with a lantern, and returning, induced the boy, who was rather frightened by my intrusion, to let me in. The old cheap-jack speak. was right; he was a "taking-looking" child. About 8 years old, but looking younger on account of his extreme fragility, he had sliky fair hair and large gray eyes, and a gentle expression which might well "fetch

the women folk," as old Duckers had said. "This place is too cold for you without a fire, with that cold," I said; while Ruff, evidently believing that he had brought a good friend to his young master, stood between us and wagged his tail.

"Oh, no," said the boy, "I hav a rug, and Ruff comes and curls himself up by me and keeps me warm."

"And do they leave you shut up here by yourself all day?" I asked, trying to hide my indignation.

"Oh I don't mind. I have a book that can read while the light lasts, and I don't feel I want to run about now. Mrs. Duckers never forgets to give me my breakfast and dinner; but I don't seem to want to eat much, and I shouldn't much mind if she for

The little fellow, while rather alarmed by the thought of what the consequences might be of admitting a stranger, was evidently delighted to get some relief from his loneliness by this conversation. He told me, in answer to my unestions, that he had neve known his father or known anything abou him; that his mother used to make dresses but that she had died "oh, ever so long ago," as Wallie added with a sigh, and that Mr. and Mrs. Duckers, who were lodgers in the same house with his mother when she died, and adopted him and taken him round the country with them ever since.

No, they were not unkind, he went on it answer to a further question, at least not un til his cold got so bad. Then Mr. Duckers had said that Wallie's mother can e from these parts, and perhaps they might be able to find some of ner friends. It not the boy continued with a sob, they said something about finding his mother's parish and putting him into the workhouse there.

"What was your mother's name Wallie?" asked, gently, while I privately clinched my fist with a strong desire to "go for" old Duckers.

"Lizzie," said he. "But she must have been Mrs. Something.

What did people call her?" Wallie could not remember. He had

book with ner name in it, but it was only just "Lizzie." He would show it to me. The boy brought out a box, containing such private treasures as he possessed, book in a binding which had once been gay with magenta and gold. It was a volume of selections of poetry; a regular lover's gift, I guessed with a smile, as I opened it and

But the inscription there, written with a quill pen, in a bold, firm, masculine handwriting, startled me beyond measure. It

"With dearest love to L'zzie, on her birthday, from Sebert Corringham."

Then there was a long flourish, and a date of ten years back. My brain reeled as the possibilities which

this discovery opened out crowded in upon my mind. Sebert Corringham was a free man then!" And this was the child whom he had never seen! After a brief passionate struggle with myself I set my teeth hard, knowing what I must do.

"Wa'lle." I said, in a voice in which even the boy noticed a change. "Will you lend me this book? I will take great care of it, and I think that by showing it to seme one I know I can get you a good friend."

The little lad assented at once. "You are a good friend, I think," he

Leaving my lantern with the boy, and telling him not to mention my visit to the Duckers yet, I hurried away, while Ruff watched me with a disappointed bark as I ran down the wooden steps.

I think the collie had had dimly in his faithful dog's mind that I should take his little master away somewhere where it was warm and bright. I struggled, in spite of the pain in my

"All right, Ruff, I'll come back and loo after him," I said. And my encouraging tone set his bushy tail wagging.

CAAPTER III.

I made straight for Zech Thredgold's cottage. I had two missions to fulfill; one with Meg, and the other with Sebert Corringham. own sake as well as for yours, poor little Not much to my surprise I found that I could make one jonrney do for both; for when I knocked at the door it was opened elderly admirer, who was sitting at the tea

> The house was built in such primitive fashion that the front door opened into the family sitting room, but a wooden screen

so that no one saw me but Meg when the But I didn't care. The more there was the door was epened. The girl looked startled matter with me, the longer I would be belying quietly under the table, jumped cut and rather confused. But I hastened to re-

> "I haven't come to tease you, don't be tone. "I start for London to-morrow morn- had cared for Sebert, she said, and never ing. But as I have just learned something it may be to your advantage to know. I thought I'd better run over here and tell Meg twi tid the door handle rather nerv-

ously, and seemed to wish to say something. But I would not give her time. I could not trust myself not to do something idiotic if once we came to parley. So I rushed on with my speech. "Your admirer is there-Mr. Corring-

ham"-Meg looked uneasy and blushed-"you can mury him without any fear of his first wife turning up. She's dead. I thought it only fair to let you know this as soon as I knew it myself, since I threw the doubt in your face this morning.

"Thank you," answered Meg, in a trembling voice. "And now I should like to speak ta Mr.

Corringham. Would you ask him to see me? I won't detain him more than a few announcement, for her elderly lover, with a most pretentious scowl on his face, now made his appearance at the door, with his

hands planted deeply in his pockets. He

had heard my voice, and believing that I had

come to make another attempt to supplant

"Can I have a few words with you, Mr. Corringham, on a private matter of importance?" I asked coldly, before he had time to

"That's just what I want," he answered, with lowering and ferocious sullenness, which seemed to frighten Meg, for she uttered a cry and glanced from him to me in

I was in no way alarmed by his tone. But Meg knew the brute better than I. He Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Atchison, selzed his hat and pulling the door, shut it Kansas City, Houston and all points West, roughly, took me by the arm with a strong grip, and turned up with me across the moon to the left. As he led me rapidly away, a woman appeared at the window. It was too dark for me to be able to see more than this, that it was Meg, and that she was making me gestures of warning. I felt far too secure in my power of taking care of my self to take much heed of these, but I was glad to find that my safety was not altogether a matter of indifference to her.

Meanwhile Corringham was hurrying for vard, directing our steps over a rough and broken part of the moor, where I had never been. It was some minutes before he spoke. in a savage dogged tone, which made me wonder whether the poor little son I had discovered for him would not be better even where he was than in the care of such a

"Now then," said he at last, " what do you mean by slinking up here after that lass when you had your orders 'Hands off?' "

"I take no orders from you," I said very quietly, knowing what a sure position my rrand gave me. "But as it happens, the business that brought me here had nothing, or next to nothing, to do with Miss Thred-"That's a cursed lie, you-

I felt myself suddenly se'zed by both arms, turned, and forced backwards over the rough and crying quietly. "He hasn't been ground. I shouted "Help!" I struggled, I could neither free nor stop myself. Quicker and quicker we went, over ground which sloped down, until suddenly stopping with a jerk, my assailant flung me from him, tripping me up.

A moment later I was lying many feet below, at the bottom of a pit which had been dug for quarrying purposes, but since abandoned. At the same time I had sense enough to be thankful I had not fallen on my back, for assuredly if I had Sebert Corringham would have feared my rivalry no

I think that, having given this pleasant little vent to his passion, Cerringham had a moment of compunction. I saw his burly figure looking down into the pit, as he said gruffiy, yet I thought, not without anxiety: "You'd better not have interfered, you

My head was beginning to swim and my limbs to feel dumb. I knew that I must make the most of my time.

"Come down here," I said; you haven't heard what I had to say." After a little hesitation, Corringham walked around the edge of the pit and came down by an easier way than he had given

"Put your hand in my left hand pocket here." I said. "My arm is broken, or I

would not trouble you. Take out a book you find there." Sebert gave a growl like an angry bear: it was his way of showing a pang of remorse. He complied without a word, and drew out a volume of poetry he had given to the girl he married. I heard him shake like

leaf; I heard a hoarse exclamation : "Who gave you this ?" he asked in a low, shaking voice.

"Your son," There was a moment of absolute silence Then the rough, surly man fell on his knees beside me and began blubbering like a baby, incoherently thanking me, blessing me, lmploring my pardon, begging me to tell him nore. Was his wife alive?

marry Meg Thredgold." "Ob, I don't know about that," said Corringham, slowly. "She likes you best, you know."

"No," said I, "you are quite free to

arm, to turn and look into his face. "Do you mean that?" I asked abruptly. "Certainly I do. That's what made me so savage. I think I'll just go and tell her what I've done. It'll do me good to make a clean breast of it, and Meg won't spare me, if I know the lass,"

He hurried off, heartily ashamed of himself. enitent, humble. I lost consciousness as soon as he was out of sight; and before I had recovered altogether I had momentary gleams of intelligence, during which I knew that I was being carried along by two men. one of whom was Corringham and the other Zech Tredgold, while Meg herself was walking by my side.

When the doctor saw me he declared that Ir sustained a compound fracture of the fore I could leave the dearest spot on earth to me-Zick Tredgold's little house on the moor. However, when I did leave, I took

"But I thought," she added with her prosaic North country caution, "that you being so much younger and batter looking, and having so much the prettier manners, I was perhaps letting myself to be led away so much by the eyes. And so I thought I wouldn't jump at you, but would wait a little and see how you turned out." "And are you satisfied now, Meg ?"

intended to marry him.

She wasn't going to spoil me with two much effusiveness. She just looked at me out of the corner of her eye and said "Yes." Sebert Corringham gave us a wedding

present more fit for a duke and duchess than for a poor artist and his wife. The recovery of the child-for little Wallie proved to be indeed his son-softened his rough nature, and made a happy man of him. The boy's delicate health was now his only trouble. He took the child about to warmer climates when the winter came on, and whether on sea or on land the one constant attendant Meg was spared the trouble of making this on father and son was Ruff, the collie. For we all feel that there would have been no loving father's arms, and no comfertable ome for the outcast, if it had not been for the fidelity and sagacity of Wallie's chum.

# BURLINGTON ROUTE.

But One Night, Chicago to Denver.

"The Burlington's Number One" daily estibule express leaves Chicago at 1:00 P. M. and arrives at Denver at 6:30 P. M. the next day. Quicker time than by any other route. Direct connection with this train from Peoria. Additional express trains making as quick time as those of any other road, from Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Southwest and Northwest.

SHE WANTED JUSTICE, And, Like Many Others, Went to the

Wrong Place for It. During the closing minutes of the ssion of the court of general term in coom No. 4 at the court-house yesterday says the St. Louis Republic, a pale grief-furrowed face might have been seen pressed against the glass panel of the door. The eyes were large and black, but dimmed with excessive weeping, and there were heavy black circle inder them. Her dress was black and hreadbare. For ten minutes she stared into the court-room, hesitating between fear and inclination. Meantime cour had adjourned, the judges retired and all attorneys and loungers went quickly out. Still the woman held her place a the door. Presently some one passed, saw the woman, addressed a word or two to her, and then, opening the door for

ner, said to Clerk Brent: "A lady to see the judge, Mr. Brent. "The judge has retired, madam," said

he clerk. "Can't I see him, then?"

"I fear not." "But couldn't I go to his residence? "That depends. Do you wish to see to see him on legal business?"

case," said the woman, breaking down fair with me. "Oh, I don't know, sir, It was se down for the April term, and it should

"I want to see him about my divorce

have come up in April, you know, and now they tell me it's put over to October. My God! 1 can't wait; 1 can't wait so long."
"Did you have an attorney?" "Yes, I had Mr. Blank first and he took all the money I had, \$18, and then threw it up when he found I hadn't any

more. Then I got Judge -- and he presented my petition, but he's never done any thing more, and now he's let them put it over till October. It's cost me nearly \$50 already, and that is more than I can save in a year."
"Judge --- wouldn't treat you in

that way willfully. He isn't that sort of man."
"So they told me, but I guess they'r all alike," and she wrung her hands pit-ifully. "You see I haven't any money. and I can't get any relief. And he come and beats me and robs me and threatens to take little Eva away from me. He says he has the right because he is my husband and I'm not able to care for her properly. But, oh! sir, he can't, can he Don't you see if it goes over until October it will kill me. And God knows

what will become of the baby. What shall I do, sir?" "There's only one thing. You must get your attorney and come into court and make a showing of these facts."

"And I can't see the judge?" "No, madam." "But it isn't right. I don't under stand it. I haven't been treated fairly and if I could see the judge just a moment I know he couldn't refuse me."

"I'm very sorry, madam, butit's against orders." "And I thought there was justice in the courts!" sobbed the woman, as she

left the court-room. How many others have cherished such

llusions!

Time and Its Apportionment.
Whatever other inequalities we may abor under, we all have an equal mount of time, the only question being low to apportion it. One will be indefatigably busy every moment through the day and painfully exhausted at night, and yet the results may be quite insatisfactory to himself and to others, because he has worked erratically or from impulse, without foresight or judgment. Another knows what he can do or can not do, and plans his time accordingly. He arranges for needed rest and leisure, he selects his employments in the order of their importance, and lets the rest go without a struggle. He may not accomplish quite so much of certain things in a day as his unmethrear his achievements will be far more valuable, and on the scale of a lifetime his own health and happiness and that of his family, as well as his usefulness to society, will be immeasurably greater.

Summer Tours, 1890 Is the title of the new illustrated Summer Tourist Book of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route." It is a practical guide. and profusely illustrated. Sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage by to take the rick, why even if the first should tone, and I quite sympathized with Ruff for had been built up to keep the draught out right arm. O. W. Ruggies. G. P. & T. agent, Chicago.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT

Boston Editor Who Declined B Manuscript with Thanks, Speaking of editors, the case editor who wants to article to some other po his own-a magazine, for in curious one. For the time put himself in the place of a and feels the pangs of a t

The Boston Transcript knew a newspaper editor spired to write an article entertaining character magazine. He wrote ments, and then set to s whether it had any part seemed to him that it ! flection that he might be its favor troubled him precisely the same feeling one had brought him an ar wanted to judge favorab he to get his own impar his own article? He the for some time, and finally the only way to get the ditions was to send himself through the mail, to re other contributions, and to the way through as if it were

The plan worked to a editor wrote a little note accompany the article, for a reply or a return and mailed the whole at Toward the close of the editor was sear the end o some communications, himself into the decly comes with fatigue, his a After he had allowed it to li while he broke the seal and Then he took a little slip effectively, inclosed it wit annual cattl cript in a big envelor tamp, sealed the envelope a the department marked office" in the tin box that bung

reathless interest this note mpanied the manuscript: "Unavailable. Too discur rivial in its tone. Should laborated with more care. sages not needed in the prese the idea. Contains promi author is advised to try again

side of his desk. Next mo

eived the parcel back and

AN EX-SLAVE OWNER.

He Saw That "De Ole Man" Was Bu Beside His Children At the dinner station topped one day on a certain railroad almost the first greeted the eye of those was a rough burial box on the and seated near it was an voman with a handkerchi says the Indianapolis Se kindly asked the cause of

she pointed to the box and r "De ole man's in dar." Your husband?' "Yes; died two days ago back de kentry.'

"And what are you doing body here?" 'I wants to burry it up at Char out I hain't got money 'nuif to tak de railroad.

as he came forward. "What's th ence where a nigger is buried? want her to bury it here, but sh She's determined to take it to C

senger who had put all the pri questions. Kase, sah, all de fo' up dar', and his mudder and le poo' ole man will be lon

"What bosh!" growled the kick "Look here!" whispered the ot he went over to him. "I'd rather nigger with her soul than to be a an with yours! She's right. Le family dead sleep together.' He entered the express office, pa

the shipment of the body, bou widow a ticket for Charlestowns dropped a \$10 gold piece in herhan "Give him a decent funeral, m

"May de Lawd bless you for-But he hurried in to snatch a eat. When he was gone I m quiries as to his identity, and f found a man who replied

"Why, that's Colonel Blank, bama. He owned over three niggers when the war broke out PHYSICAL CULTURE.

"Has physical culture pr

markable success in the case

woman I know?" said a lady

in reply to a question of a Journal reporter; "well, indeed say it has. I have a friend, Mrs. ust two years ago was a bag o always complaining of dysp gestion, headache and s Between the spiritualists and people she had become afraid shadow. Some one gave her in physiology and recommended go regularly to a gymnasium the advice and has built herself again, until now she is far bette have ever known her. Her su low cheeks have become clear. Her eyes are always and her ailments have with o taken until themselves the win morning. She rides early, ba cold water before breakfast, ne a street car for a distance three miles, and has a g rigged up in her own house she practices morning and ev The lady speaking, who is a member of a very strict church. to say that she was convinced that ical health was the basis of all ligion, and that good cooking principal safeguard of morals. H children may pick up the alph their own accounts, but she wo

hood. Alming by Elev, le Light Some interesting experiments been made in Toulon to asce accuracy of aim when the elec is used for night attacks. Al was mounted on a revolving which also carried an electric The mark to be hit was a tant and the only light was that projector. It was found that th could be discharged with as great idity and precision as was attained

them taught until they are each

They are also the terror of the neigh

years old. Said children are st

's good even die for a gir

July 2

TING A ST Exploit of the Western

two engage northward v while a score

path, from nearly six

and shipped to t for the car chooner, that keep close to driver of the

and was following chats he hele "What nonsense!" exclaimed a that there

succeeded, and

ch gave a "For what reason?" asked the

know," the ch and this will put up a headboar mark the grave." kless Mack. erder had been the society

moment that duties, and o ound the herd great leathern roncho's back. was with con h Julia and stop would b A Chicago Lady Says It Is the Ba Ail True Religion.

sh, sweet bit

about half-way

o allow the car

oks some like a s

rode up to the w

em uneasy." Th

ce was reached ook place. cowboys sprea the herd covered square miles, t the animal constantly wal equal distances is way, and this ards restrain th d to have a resti

> ind for his pet, he on't know," said t "Guess she She was around looked in th it. She was not rand mother bec ed with their ad out like a great effort to find the r ack rode away to ing she might While he was I nts and the other outfit a low run rs. It was the

other it was the electric force in thing else that ned cattle in the not be told; but view of the herd. as much terror to se of his comrade impede was abou mpede is a se s danger, and per s, and loss to the unreasoning impos scattering as they DAN'S FIE-LOSOPHY.

and most loudly would shout

to say: "You'll not feel it at

s good even down to this day,

lle for a girl that you love

she surely can't doubt it; match breaks, but your heart

e goes down with the falling of

spects are all put to rout, it

as you're struck and driven into the

co round thinking about it.

—A. W. Bellaw, in Light.

Exploit of a Cowboy on

and head of Texas cattle

orns and thin, nervous

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wide, stretching over hil

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early six hundred mile

ns of Texas to the foot

lockies, in Wyoming Ter-

careely a blade of grass

tire length-that is the

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tle are driven annuall;

feeding-grounds of th

rves as the road from the

the railway stations, when

ble stock is to be shipped

an object that induced

m the Harlan ranch, in

ss7. The cattle were to be

I the cars at Dodge City.

shipped to Chicago's great

moved slowly, and it was

for the camper's wagon, or

oner, that was accompany-

of the wagon was '

had been trying for a few

ake a living in Texas, but

ded, and was going north

he had overtaken the

following it for the sake

he held daily with the

boys who rode like skir

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he midst of the Indian

there took place an in

to every man in the com

ranger, are you thinking o

army for good?" asked one

ys, riding beside the emi

axen head of a six-year-ol

are! Well, little one.

beginning of a friendship

prattling little Julia and

had been for years an ex-

e society of children, and sweet bit of humanity was

from Heaven in his eyes.

constant companion is

that he could snatch

s, and often she rode with

the herd, perched in front

leathern saddle on the

th considerable pleasure

a and her friend learned

would be made for a day

alf-way through the Ter-

w," the child replied.

ned a cheery voice.

the day after it joined the

winter with his "wife's

close to the cattle.

-trail of the West.

ose of the South.

destination.

nual cattle drive.

A little sea of long

the Western Plains.

uit thinking about it.

thinking about it."

# 1890

EXPERIMENT. ho Declined Hir with Thanks, ors, the case to contrib e, for instr of a timid aut

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ATING A STAMPEDE.

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E OWNER Man" Was B

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ago back yer u doing wit up at Charles

exclaimed a "What's thed is buried? e, but she

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"I'd rather l than to be a wi s right. Let

body, bought ce in her hand!

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ULTURE.

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the cattle to rest. When reached the usual proceed a lady re spread out their circle covered an area of two or l, indeed, I sh niles, then began riding end. Mrs. R s a bag of bo animals, keeping their ntly walking and remaindistances from one another. and this way only, could so sts and fait ne afraid of estrain the vast numbers of ave her a

migrant stopped, too, well mmended her have a resting spell. me like a storm," said Mack t herself all or to the wagon. "The catfar better that asy." Then, as he looked Her sunken, 8 his pet, he added, "Where's

w." said the father, dejectsaround here awhile ago. d in the wagon and bewas not to be found. The ther became alarmed, and their eyes the prairie, a great grassy sea, in the and the missing child.

way to the herder's camp, might have wandered he was peering among the the other pharaphernalia low rumble was borne to was the sound of distant

t was the noise itself, or force in the atmosphere, lse that excited the wild, le in the cowboys' charge, ld; but Mack, upon gainthe herd, saw a sight that terror to his heart as it did

was about to occur!

is a serious matter. It r, and perhaps death, to the loss to the owners. With a easoning impulse the mighty ll rush pell mell in one direc-

ousning on those in front, until some imes a dozen miles are put between fall down from the high pretheir starting-point and themselves.

The procedure of the herders in such instances is to keep the animals close together and guide them in a long curve; neck and neck with the leaders they madly ride, turning them a little from time to time, while those in the rear follow blindly on. Should a ravine be met with, a hundred or more of the herd may be trampled to death before a halt can be called. The herders take partic ular pains not to be overtaken them selves, as horse and rider would be an inrecognizable mass of crushed flesh and bones should the avalanche of cattle strike them.

So the twenty cowboys were not pleased with the indications of a stampede. The cattle with one accord raised their heads high in air, and angry snorts began to be heard in every direction. Then in long, swinging trots they came oward a common center, though all the ime bearing eastward.

When they had "bunched" in a crowd ng, heaving horde, the start was made lowboys and dogs were paid no more ttention to than the flies on their

There is no stopping them, nor yet i here any guiding them. The herder can do nothing but watch the river of horns and hides roll on to the sound of bellows and hoof beats.

Mack saw it, and he looked still more anxiously for his little golden-haired Julie, to whom he was so much attached More carefully he scanned the prairie. Suddenly he saw, far off to the east perhaps a mile away, a white straw hat It was the child's.

The cattle were rushing together and

moving in the baby's direction.
"It were wonderful," said Julia's father, in telling me of the incident a few days ago, "how cool he looked. The other cow-boys were that bad rattled they couldn't stir, but he jest stood an thought, like he was only goin' across a street. It was out o' the question fer him to git to the baby, but in a minute there come a thought to his mind.

"Yer know no human bein' kin stor stampeded cattle. All the herders kir do is jest ter keep the creatures in sight an' tergether. Mack jest went ter one of the tents, an' then came out with a bag filled with something in his hand mounted a pony, an' in a minute was riding past the cattle. "Surprisin' how fast they got under

Nearly every animal in the herd had j'ined the leaders, an' in a great mass they was tumblin' on eastward. "The hat of Julie could be seen movin' through the tall grass, an' Mack's pony racin' toward her an' nearly ever with the head of the herd.

"'What's he tryin' ter do?' one of the other herders asked.

"'He can't save the child,' another replied, 'no man livin' kin do that!' "But on he flew, an' then, when h had passed the leaders, we seen him turn his pony an' ride straight in front of that sea of rushin' critters. It was death ter him if the pony should stumble an' throw him.

"But it didn't, an' we noticed that he was fumblin' with the sack in his hands, an' a white stream like sand was flowin'

"As the leaders of the herd came te the line of white stuff they stopped, or tried ter, but the ones behind pushed 'em on. Still, as every line reached the spot it tried ter stop, an' the whole herd's speed was slackened fer a minute

"After crossin' in front of the cattle. Mack steered ahead ag'in and gained on em fast. But they got under way, an' he crossed back, with the white stream ag'in runnin' from his sack-it was

"There was another halt when the an', leanin' from his saddle, grab Julie's dress, swing her up in front of him an' git out of the way of the herd, now ag'in motion."

It was midnight before the herd was topped, and then it was ten miles away. and fifty or a hundred fine steers had been trampled to death.

But Julie was sleeping as peacefully and quietly in her father's emigrant wagon as if she had never been in dan-

She is my neighbor now, and Mack makes frequent trips from the ranch to visit the family and the bright sevenyear-old whom he calls his baby .-Charles M. Harger, in Golden Days.

# LOVE'S FLARING FINGERS.

How Blushes May Be Called Out by : Alarm Clock Arrangement.

The new toilet powder, which, according to the advertisement, "defies perspiration," will doubtless supply a want, but it is still doubtful to how great an extent "the latest thing in blushes" will meet with feminine approval, says the London Truth. This ingenious aid to modest beauty can be applied to the cheeks, it seems, some time before it is required to act, and "can be set"-as its inventor puts it-"like an alarum clock, to go off, or rather come on, at a certain previously fixed time."

Experience will, of course, have to teach our fair sisters, cousins and aunts how far this "alarum blush" may be relied on; but, in the meantime, it is not wonderful that there is widespread

timidity among ladies as to its use. For one thing, it is very difficult for even the most experienced belle to know some time beforehand the moment at which she will be anxious to summon a tell-tale blush to her aid. And I need scarcely dilate on the mischief that might be occasioned at its sudden appearance at a malapropos juncture, or when its realistic presence would be liable to be altogether misunderstood.

# UNDER RECOGNIZANCE.

a Georgia Judge Disposed of Tough Boarding-House Ham.

"We had all been attending court on the blank circuit," said an old lawyer to an Atlanta Constitution man, "and old Judge Wisdom had presided with his usual dignity. In the town of Hardluck we had finished the week's business, and were all seated at the table of Mrs. Edgecut's boarding-house, finishing the farewell dinner.

"Mrs. Edgecut had been very kind and attentive to us all during the week, and that day she was more considerate than ever. On the table reposed a coldboiled ham, as hard as a hickory maul and as stale. We had cut, and hacked, and chipped from its callous surface all the week, and still it came up fresh and smiling, the center dish on the table meal after meal.

"Gentlemen, ahem! said Judge Wis dom; 'conduct yourselves with proper attering as they go, those behind | deportment now.' Then, rising from

his seat, he began? 'To all and singular. the sheriffs, constables and other offi cers of the county aforesaid, greeting recognize this ham, and do hereb nmand said ham to be and appear a the fall term of the honorable superior ourt in and for said county, and to ap pear from day to day and from term to erm until properly dismissed by the ourt.' ....

"Great guns! Old Mrs. Edgecut had tood in the corner, arms folded and a mile of pleasant anticipation on her face when the judge arose, but as he proceeded she stood mute and paralyzed or a moment, and then burst forth such a torrent of abuse and invectives as we ad never heard before. Judge Wisdom's conclusion was drowned in the storm of her wrath." -

# HOW CORKS ARE MADE

There is a vail of mystery hanging ver a cork manufactory which, ac ording to the New York Tribune, is ifficult to pierce. Of the twenty facories in this country none will receive visitors. Their employes labor behind barred portals and only differ from State charges in not wearing barred lothes. Of these twenty factories four are in New York, four in Boston, three in Lancaster, Pa., three in Canada, one in Baltimore one in Pittsburgh, Pa. one in Norwich, Conn., and the rest in infrequented places. Six importers eed these concerns with stock.

A cork factory is an odd place. Scarcely a sound comes from the build ngs where the industry is carried on Noiseless machinery whirls with great rapidity; the only sound heard is that of escaping steam. Cork is soft and elastic, as every body knows, and is the bark of a species of oak which grows abundantly in Portugal, Italy and Spain, principally in Spain. The trees grow a prodigious size and live to the ripe d age of 150 years. At fifteen they egin to bear and continue to furnish ew crops of bark every five years. The arvesting occurs in the early spring At that season of the year a large num er of laborers are turned loose in the ilderness and the barking begins. In isions are made around the trees and he bark is stripped off. It is then oiled to take out the sap, after which passes through the pressing process Vhen dry it is cut, scraped, trimmed nd put up in bales like cotton for

At the factories it is placed in a square ox and steamed to soften it, so that it an be easily worked. Then it goes to the saw and is cut into long strips These saws are different from ordinary saws, inasmuch as they have no teeth They are provided with a razor-like edge instead. They make 2,000 revoluions a minute, and if one should be so nfortunate as to feed his finger instead of cork, amputation would be just as complete and clean. From the sawer the strips go to the

ounching machine. This is a simple piece of mechanism, furnished with unches of all sizes, from three-eighths of an inch to five inches in diameter It is operated with a lever and does its work as fast as a man can handle it The strips are punched with the grain and it requires no little judgment to guard against imperfections in the bark. It is here that the greatest waste in the material is experienced. From a strip of bark a trifle over a foot long only lozen corks can be make and half of the material is lost. But the waste does not end here. It goes tagging the cork all over the factory. Even those that are so successful as to be molded into a useful form have to be sorted and a goodly number are rejected. So that waste is one of the characteristic features of the manufacture of cork. Within the last few years, however, uses have been found for these scraps which have considerably lessened the manufacturer's

you incline money house her After being punched into circular form the corks go to the tapering machine, where their final preparation comes. This is by far the most interesting part of this interesting industry. Not so very many years ago the only tapering machine known was an ordinary man and his knife. Now hand-made corks are unknown. This finishing machine is nothing more or less than lathe, the knife of which moves after the manner of an old-fashioned apple-peeler. The corks are put into an iron hand, which conveys them to an imaginary mouth, when up comes the knife and the shavings fly. The finished cork then drops out of place to make room for another. When running the machine re sembles a hungry man. Its capacity is

about one hundred gross per day. But bottle stoppers are not the only things which are made of cork. Many specialties, such as cork washers o various sizes, caps for pocket flasks and kerosene oil cans and sliced corks are manufactured also. Sliced cork is used for insoles. It is also used in silk machinery where friction occurs. The cork washers are fast taking the place of rubber ones and are now considered the only thing with which to pack valves, as the troublesome oil, which eats up rubber, has no effect on cork.

Before uses were discovered for the vaste some hundreds of tons were burned up every month, and thousands of dollars were lost in this way. Things are different now, however. All the waste is shipped to this city and made into life-preservers, cork jackets, cork sprinkled paper, in which glass is packed and linoleum. This pulverized stuff is also extensively used to pack Malaga grapes in, being handy, safe and light. Bed mattresses and yacht cushions are also made of the shavings and are superior to those made of other materials. In fact they are so superior and come so high that but few can afford the luxury. Every well-furnished yacht, however, is thoroughly equipped with

One of Barnum's Little Jokes. "Do you know why P. T. Barnum is unpopular with the Canadians?" asked a theatrical agent of a Rochester Post-Express man. "I will tell you. There is a heavy duty on posters in Canada, and the showman who takes a large quantity of printed matter into the lominion is under an enormous expense. Barnum determined to avoid the exaction. He planned a Canadian tour for 1886, and two years before he sent tons of posters to Canada and neglected to pay the duty. The stuff lay in the custom-house without being called for, and at last the officials decided to advertise it for sale at auction. Barnum sent an agent to the sale to buy up the show bills, and he did so at a bargain. The secret leaked out, and that's the reason the patriotic citizens of Canada are down on Barnum."

# COQUETRY AND BEAUTY.

MITHE MICHIGAN FARMER.

A born coquette is more dangerous than a beauty, asserts a writer in the New York World. She inherits a better legacy than wealth, for while money gives life its cushion beauty gives i color and coquetry makes it sparkle. The coquette will go on with her conquests while there is a man left in the world with a heart in his bosom. There is a woman in New York who keeps a oig boarding-school for the educa of coquettes, and instead of walking on rose leaves she treads on golden eagles. Seats at her performances are secured two years in advance. and to make the application you pay a handsome deposit. There are no graded ourses of study, no exhaustive examinations, no tedious memory lessons and no incessant, eternal and intolerable mashing of piano-keys. Aspirants for degrees can go to the Harvard annex. Would-be grenadiers are directed to Holyoke and Columbia, and blue stockings are advised to enter local high chools and universities for intellectual force. Here coquetry is fostered and no secret made about it, either. Square shoulders are rounded into De Milo grace; flat soles are raised by judicious foot coverings; high foreheads sheltered by kiss curls; harsh voices lowered a whole tone; angular elbows turned in; stiff joints loosened and every symptom of a strong mind rigidly suppressed. The pupil is sweetened. softened and curved. She is carefully instructed to know nothing and to do nothing that will rob a grace or mar a smile. stocker a And does she pay?

Doesn't she. Drop her in the village lane or quiet romenade of her native city and see if she is not gobbled up by the most promsing young lawyer or most prominent achelor in the town.

This is a serious, angular old world. Men are sick and tired of shrewdness. ogic, argument and brains. They want be amused, distracted, diverted. food sense is tedious after the market loses, and the woman who talks profit nd loss, supply and demand, premium and discount in evening dress, in the noonlight or at a dinner party, is a nightmare in petticoats, to be eluded at the first turn in the lane. Change is est, and, while we hate giggling, we ove gabble. There is where the couetry of woman wins.

I remember riding in an elevated rain beside a grizzly man of fifty and a reezy, chatty girl enveloped in flutterng ribbons, dreamy lace and the scent of wild olives, who was pouring society hat into her companion's ear. When a ull came in her recital do you think he ighed restfully? Not a bit of it. His nly remark was: "Tell me some more." Coquetry is to the wine of life what he sparkle is to champagne, and there are women who can no more help being equettish than that delicious draught an help bubbling.

A pretty lot of nonsense, too, brothers reach against rice powder, curl papers, ip rouge and sweet scent. It is a matr of comment that these dear protect ed sisters receive more than a liberal alowance of home, while the veriest Dolly Varden in the set has her fill of the play, the dance and the tennis

The coquette is helped over dangerous ossings, her packages are picked up and brushed when she drops them. The irst place at a bank window and the irst consideration in the shops are hers. The coquette gets the loveliest flowers the most delicious candies, the newest books and the latest prints in the market. The coquettes receive the idolatry of men. Their hearts, their hands, their names, and finally their worldly

She need not make a show-case of herelf nor play the flower garden to the eaptivating. A girl can be absolutely rresistable in a fifteen-cent cambric nnocence, youth, beauty, sentiment are sociated with a girl in a white dress Plenty of men shrink from brocade and passameneterie as fabrics beyond their ncome, but the white cambric, the aiment that blots out arithmetical cal-

The coquette may be as wise as Maria Mitchell, Susan B. Anthony or Abigail Dodge, but she will never let a man find it out. She knows too well how they hate things didactic. And so she smiles sweetly, talks gayly and lives to please. Here's luck to the little coquette. Long may she wave and never waver.

# PRESERVING HUSBANDS. How to Treat Men So That They Will Prove a Joy Forever.

At a recent meeting of the Woman's Club at Marshalltown, Ia., Mrs. H. C. Young caused quite a stir by her response to the toast: "Our Husbands." Quoting Burns, Mrs. Young began 'Husband, husband, cease your strife,

No longer idly rave, sir; Though I am your wedded wife,

Yet I'm not your slave, sir. "How shall we preserve our hus-bands?" continued Mrs. Young. "In selecting your husband you should not be guided by the silvery appearance, as in mackerel. Nor by the golden tint as found in salmon. Be sure to select him yourself, as tastes differ. Do not go to market for him, as the best are always brought to your door. It is far better to have none, unless you know how to preserve them. Some women do this by keeping him in hot water. Others let them freeze by their carelessness and indifference. Some keep them in a stew by irritating ways and moods. Others roast them or keep them in pickle all

"It can not be expected that any husband will be tender and good managed in this way. The only true way to do with him is to preserve him. To do this your must have a preserving kettle of the finest porcelain; or, if that is unattainable, an earthenware pip-kin will do with care. See that the linen in which he is to be preserved is nicely prepared. Tie him in the kettle with a strong silk cord called 'comfort,' as the one called 'duty' is apt to be weak, and he might fly out of the kettle and be burned. (You must remember that husbands are like crabs and lobsters, they have to be prepared while alive.) Make a clear, steady fire out of love, neatness and cheerfulness. Set him as near the fire as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and fizzles, do not be anxious. Some husbands will do this until they are quite done. Add a little sugar occasionally in the form of what confectioners call 'kisses, but be careful to avoid pepper or vine gar, as these things spoil the flavor. A little spice improves them, but it must be used with good judgment. Do not stick any sharp instrument into him to

see if he is becoming tender. But stir him gently, watching the while lest he lie too flat and close in the kettle, for then he soon becomes spoiled and use-less. Watch him carefully and you can

not fail to know when he is done. "If thus treated, you will find you have well-preserved husband that will prove a joy to you and the children, and he will keep as long as you need him unless you become careless and set him in too cold a place.

A king for the beautiful realm salled home, And a man that the Maker. God. Shali look upon as he did the first, h And say-it is very good."

# CURED BY LAUGHTER. One of Joseph Jefferson's Funny Expe-

riences in London Joseph Jefferson relates in the Century the following concerning a London experience of his: "My approaching appearance was the important dramatic event of my life. I had been five years from America and was on my way home,

and I felt satisfied that if this new version of 'Rip Van Winkle' succeeded in London my way was quite clear when I returned to the United States. "On Sunday evening, being alone in my lodgings, I got out for my own admiration my new wig and beard, the pride of my heart, and which I was to ise in the last act. I could not resist trying them on for the twentieth time think; so I got in front of the glass and adjusted them to my perfect satis-

mirror. In about twenty minutes there came a knock at the door. "'Who's there?' said I. 2
"'It's me, if you please,' said the gentle but agitated voice of the chamber-

faction. I soon became enthused, and

began acting and posing in front of the

maid. 'May I come in?' "'Certainly not,' I replied; for I had no desire to be seen in my present make-

"'Is there any thing wrong in the room, sir?' said she. "'Nothing at all. Go away,' I re-

plied. " 'Well, sir,' she continued, 'there's a policeman at the door, and he says as 'ow there's a crazy old man in your room, a-flingin' of his 'arnds about and a-goin' on hawful, and there's a crowd of people across the street a-blockin' up the way.'

"I turned towards the window, and to my horror I found that I had forgotten to put down the curtain, and, as it seemed to me, the entire population of London was taking in my first night. 1 had been unconsciously acting with the lights full up, to an astonished audience who had not paid for their admission. As I tore off my wig and beard a shout went up. Quickly pulling down the curtain, I threw myself in a chair, overcome with mortification at the occur rence. In a few minutes the comical side of the picture presented itself, and I must have laughed for an hour. I had been suffering from an attack of nervous dyspepsia, consequent upon the excitement of the past week, and I firmly believe that this continuous fit of laugh ter cured me."

# MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

An Engagement Nearly Broken by Tak-A young lady of this city who is engaged to a well-known young society gentleman, says the Detroit Free Press. recently made an experiment to try the temper and habits of her flance which nearly resulted in disastrous consequences. Reading her morning paper she saw an advertisement for a domes-The number of the house was that of her lover's, where he kept a sort of bachelor's hall with his father, who is a widower. It occurred then and there to Miss H- to supply the demand. Not in person, but by proxy. She knew of a tidy little German who was bright and engaging and who wanted a place. She sent for her and gave her instructions as to what she was to see and hear and particularly charged her to observe how Mr. F. conducted himself, what he ate. and if he was good-tempered and easy to please. Christine promised to watch every thing and report at the end of the

But before the week was up the girl reported with all her belongings and her eyes overflowing with tears. She had been asked to black Mr. F.'s boots he had ordered her about as if she were a dog, and he wouldn't eat any thing but gruel and toast, and he swore at her because she forgot to wash off the front steps. Then Miss H. sat down and "You are a brute. No man who was

not a brute would ask a woman to black his boots and swear at her for a moment's forgetfulness. I consider that I have had a narrow escape.". There was a frantic man went tearing up the avenue that evening and rushed into the presence of Miss H-, but it was some time before he could make her understand the truth of the matter or that he was not that manner of man. The girl had not seen him at all, but had been employed by his dyspeptic old father-whom she knew solely as Mr. F. It was simply a case of mistaken identity.

# Couldn't Get Rid of Him.

"An Auburn man," says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, "thinks just twice as much of dog intelligence now as he did a week ago. He owned a dog and had tired of him, and had agreed to transfer him to a friend who lives in the south part of the city. He took him in his arms, tied a rubber coat over his head and carried him down and delivered him. It was a long distance, and he had no idea that the dog would ever show up again about his own premises. That night on reaching home the dog lay on his accustomed place on the rug, while the Auburn man's wife wore a curious smile of amusement. The conundrum in the family is: How does a dog know the way home?"

Decisive Battles of the World. The following are probably the most decisive battles fought in the history of the world, and the dates given are as nearly correct as can be obtained: Marathon, B. C. 490; Syracuse, B. C. 413; Arbela, October 1, B. C. 331; Metaurus, B. C. 207; Leuloberg, A. D. 9; Chalons. A. D. 451; Tours, October 1, A. D. 732; Hastings, October 14, A. D. 1066; Orleans, April 29, A. D. 1429; Spanish Armada, July, A. D. 1588; Blenheim, August 13, A. D. 1704; Pultawa, July 8, A. D. 1709; Saratoga, October 17, A. D. 1777; Valmy, September 20, A. D. 1792; Waterloo, June 18, A. D. 1815; Gettysburg, July 2 to July 4, A. D. 1863

A White-Horse Bazar. -Five red-haired girls gave a whitehorse bazar at Williamsport, Pa., in the

# VARIETIES.

"GRINDSTONE, have you ever tried a raw onion as a remedy for sleeplessness?" "Tried it once, Killjordan."

"How did it work?" "Had to go to sleep to get rid of the :aste."

An Irishman and a Yankee were in bathing.

In the distance a flock of ducks was sporting

Irishman (starting hastliy for the shore)-

No, Ol'll not, Ol'll jest lave ye to yerself. Oi

t'ot Oi was swimmin' wid a gintlemen-not a

A TRAVELER was about leaving a hotel.

"Well, landlord, here's a pretty how-'ye do:

you go and charge me two dollars and a half

for a bed, when you know very well that the

house was so full I had to sleep on the billard

"Well, sir, please look at our rules posted

"Yes, I've been to see her for the first tim

"Oh, dear, yes; I had a delightful time

She had a new dress to make, the baby cut

four teeth, and one of the neighbors had a

brass-band funeral while I was there. Every-

Wife (a moment later)-How do my crimps

Wife (a moment later still)-Do these gloves

Husband-No. (Then after a pause)-Is

STRANGER (in Brooklyn)-Where are all

popular missionary to China who has been

very successful in teaching the heathen the

Stranger-I see. And where is this gang of

Resident-They are going to stone a Chluese

"WHAT must I do to awaken a true appre-

ciation of my work?" asked a poet, speaking

to a publisher that had just brought out an

edition of Ibsen. "You must write dramas

without a beginning and without an end-

dramas from which the principal characters

disappear, without warning, never to be

heard of again." "I have done that," said

the poet, "and yet no howl is made over my

work. What else must I do?" "You must

sit down and wait until you are sixty years

old." "But suppose I should not be recog-

pized even after I have attained that sge?"

"Well, if you are not, you will then know

THE TWO EVILS .- A married couple from

the other side of the water, who were tem-

porarily stopping at a Broadway hotel, asked

the clerk about summer resorts, and he re-

plied that they would be pleased with the

Catskill nighborhood. "Lor' save hus, but hi

don't want to go there!" exclaimed the wo-

man. "But w'y not, my love?" queried he.

"Because hi've a 'orror of cats." "Hi, well,

the next best place is probably the Dogskill,

hand you know hive never 'ad a dog about

we'll meet fewer hanimals if we stay righ

A USELESS WASTE OF MATCHES .- Mildred

was seated with her mamma on the deck of

the steamer. She was watching the revolving

"Well, all I've got to say," commented

Mildred "is that he wastes a good many

MRS. BLINKS is a pleasant, mild-mannere

little woman who is almost heart-broken over

the fact that her husband is addicted to the

"Why don't you swear back at him?" said

"I couldn't do anything like that," said

Mrs. Binks. But her sister is a woman with

much force of character, and succeeded in

exacting a promise that this rigorous method

Mr. Blinks came home rather tired, and no

"Well," he said, as he glanced over th

tab. disgustedly, "if this ain't the slimmesi

"So-so will I John," rejoined Mrs. Binks,

"Do you know where I can find a really

out-and-out wicked negro woman?" asked

refined-looking lady of her friend as she took

her seat in the street-car. This question,

coming from such a source, at onee aroused

the interest of the curb man. "I am sick

and tired of religious negroes," the lady con-

tinued. "Daughters of the Cross, Sisters of

dozen or more religious orders have in shed

me, and I am on the search now for a good,

old-fashioned, wicked negro who knows more

about cooking than she does about looking up

sick sisters and attending funerals. I have

had at least a dozen cooks in the last two

years, and have had to discharge nearly all of

them simply because they gave more thought

Every one has heard the story of the Scotch

dominia who was in the habit of writing the

heads of his discourses on small slips of paper

which he had laid for convenience on the

One day he was preaching with unusua

unction and pounding the B ble, he knocked

his paper on the floor. Be it remembered

that any bing like a written sermon is still, as

a ways, very unpopular among the Scotch

The minister wound up his second point, and,

"Th rd'y, my brethren," and he looked

down at his paper. "Thirdly," he said, after

momens. "Thirdly--" looking wildly

around. "Thirdly, I say, my brethren

Just then old Scotch Jennie Geddes rose up

mopping his per-piring brow, said:

but he could go no further.

in a pew before him and said:

Bible in front of him.

and attention to their 'societies' than to their

Rebecca, Sons and Baughters of Zion, and a

light in the lighthouse, with its flashing inter-

" Mamma, what is that?" she asked.

"The lighthouse lamp, my dear."

"With matches?" asked Mildred.

"I suppose so," replied mamma.

"Who lights it?"

matches."

use of profanity.

would be tried.

n a very almable mood.

meal I ever saw I'll be d--"

er sister one day.

"The lighthouse keeper."

me hand wouldn't for no money.

that you are a failure.'

rate after I got through the suds."

Yankee-Let's take a duck.

on the water.

chicken thayfe!

cents an hour."

hear, Mrs. Dooley."

"Have a nice time?"

thing was charming."

Husband-Yes.

look?

look soiled?

boys going?

funeral.

Wife-Is my hat on straight?

Husband-They're all right.

my mustache on straight?

hase gentlemen goirg?

gospel of love and peace."

in seven years."

quarters they had got. One of them said he had got very good quarters, but the strangest landlady ever he had—she always took him "WELL, Araminta," the lady asked, as the His comrade said he would go along with child set down the glass with a sigh of satisfaction, "how did you like your soda-water?" "Oh! thank you, marm," was the answer of the novice, "I liked the soda-water first

him and would take her off, He goes and offers to shake hands with her, saying: "How are you, Elspa?" (that was her name). "Indeed, sir," says she, "ye has the better

y flee out at the east window a quarter of an

SOME soldiers who were quartered in a

country village, when they met at the roll

call, were asking one another what kind of

o' me; I dinna ken you."

Dear Elspa, do ye no ken me? I am the devil's sister's son."

"Dear save us," quoth she looking him broadly in the face, "oh, man, but ye're like

THE other day a visitor in Paris, who had been refreshing himself at a cafe, after a visit to the Jardin des Plantes, returned hastly to the table where he was sitting, and, adiressing the waiter who had attended on him, said:

"I think I must have left a sealed packet on the table here. Have you found nothing?"

"Nothing at all, monsieur," returned the waiter.

up on the wall there- 'Use of billard table 25 "What a nulsance!" exclaimed the visitor. There was a couple of living scorpions in the parcel of the rarest and most deadly "You've been on a visit to your sister, I kind.' Before he could say any more the garcon,

who had turned as pale as a ghost, approached the visitor and, pointing to the inside pocket of his (the waiter's) jacket, cried:

"Your parcel is there, monsieur. heaven's sake be quick and take it ont!"

SENATOR FARWELL'S WATCH .- Senator Farwell had a little joke put on him not long ago, says the Chicago Herald, and, though it cost him a \$2 bill, he smiled grimly and took it all in good part. The Senater has for years employed a certain jeweller to clean and repair his watch when it needs attention. His name is Hoefner, and the Senator has the fullest confidence in him.

The Senator some time ago took his watch to Hoefner and was told to leave it for a few days. He did so, and when he went for it and asked the expense he was told the bill was \$5. He paid it, and about a month later he thought there was something wrong with it Resident-They are going to bid farewell to again.

Again he took it to the artist and left it. When he called for it the watchmaker told him the expense this time was \$2.

"How is that?" queried the Senator. "You charged me \$5 before and only \$2 now; you probably struck me for \$3 too much last time, didn't you?" "Oh, no said Hoefner; "there was a differ-

ence in the jobs. The watch only needed winding this time.'

# Chaff.

Those who get through the world by making the worst of it work hard for poor pay. "I'm not in it," was the proud remark of the lemon, with a scornful glance at the circus lemonade.

A sermon is too often transformed into a highway over which a parson parades his lit-erary attainments. Olga-Can an Indian blush, dear? Jack-

They don't have to, my sweet. They never go to the seashore. "Is the boss in?" "No." "When will he be back?" "I can't say." "Why can't you?"
"He told me not to."

"I think," said a disappointed and discour-aged actor, "that I would have made the hit of my life by not being born."

Tramp-I say, mister, can't yer gimme a chance to make something to-day? Farmer—Yep. Make yourself scarce! A lady in th's city who owns a cat that

scriptive name of "Clawed." Ka'ser Wilhelm now calls himself "the

added will make a fine bitters. Great Britain has a court officer called "Keeper of Seals." Could we borrow him

and send him to the Behring sea? "And where's your little brother, Fiossie?"
"Oh we's been divorced." "Livorced?" "Yes; mamma's got him and papa's got me."

She—It will be a pleasure to me to share your troubles and anxieties. He—But I have one. She-Oh, you will have when we are

Lady-How nice it is to have a brother, as you have, Flossy! I suppose he always takes your part, doesn't he? Flossie—Yes'm, when

Byron's Phenomenal Luck .- Byron is one of he luckiest towns in the west. It has a brass band, just organized, without the means to procure instruments.

"Going out camping this year?" "No. I camped out last year." "Why don't you camp out this year?" "I just told you I camped out last year!" "The consumption of codfish is immense."

emarks one of our contemporaries. And thi n spite of the fact that every cod has his own "Have you read Longfellow's 'Resignation?'" asked one department clerk of another. "No," was the reply; "I did not know he had resigned."

Does he pitch a curve? Mrs. Bunting-see that Emin Pasha is to have a salary of

Doctor-What is your husband's complain ma'am? Is it chronic? Wife-Yes, sir. have never known him to be satisfied with Teacher—I notice by the papers they have rested more Russian students. Eider—It high time! I don't believe in those rushed

anyhow. They are too brutal. Fakir—Neckties, suspenders
boony (haughtily)—Do I look like a msn v
would wear a twenty-cent necktie? Faki

Well, I haf some for ten cents, mister. Customer—Did you say ten cents? Bar is that too much for a shave? Custome Not at all. It would have cost me \$50 have had a surgeon do that amount of

Mr. Edison has invented an instrum "by which one may sign a check for amount at a hundred miles distant." The of little use unless he invents an instruc-that will pay the money on the check.

Mr. Wheeler—I suppose the great and n terious Robert has many admirers in Bost Miss Emerson? Miss Emerson—Why. Mr. Wheeler-even the beans so thi

What Troubled Him Most.—Wings—Did yo find on your trip to Europe, that all this tal about having to tip the etewards on boar ship for everything they do la true? Spring lev—Oh, I didn't mind the tipping of the stewards. It was the tipping of the ship tha annoyed me.

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Che Pairy.

from Washington till I struck the heart of The Agricultural Experiment Station of Kentucky the farmar in me was unhappy; the University of Illinois has been giving he saw hardly a rood of land that he would attention to the important question of ascerlike to call his own. But that remnant of Taining the proportion of butter in the differthe wild man of the woods, which most of ent samples of milk. The co-operative us still carry, saw much that delighted him, system of creameries can never work perfectespecially down the New River, where the ly satisfactory, or with justice to all, until rocks and the waters, and the steep forestsome system can be devised by which every clad mountains were as wild and as savage dairyman furnishing milk shall be fully paid as anything he had known in his early Darfor the amount of butter it contains. To winian ages. But when we emerged upon make this successful it is important that the banks of the Great Kanawha, the man of the means adopted shall be simple, rapid the woods lost his interest, and the man of and unerring. It would be well, also, if the fields saw little that was comforting. those selling milk in cities and towns could When we cross into Kentucky, I said, we have some means of satisfying customers of shall see a change. But no; we did not. The the value of their milk. But the value of farmer still groaned in spirit; no thrifty milk for family use does not depend exclufarms, no substantial homes, no neat vilsively, nor mainly, upon the amount of lages, no good roads anywhere, but squalor cream and butter it contains, but rather upon and sterility on every hand. Nearly all the the production of solids. So far as nutrition afternoon we rode through a country like the is concerned casein is of as much more impoorer parts of New England, unredeemed portance than butter. But the good house by anything like New England thrift. It wife likes to see a good thick cream rise was a country of coal, a very new country, upon the milk after standing awhile, for the geologically speaking, and the top-soil did coffee and the oatmeal, hence milk in which not seem to have had time to become deepboth casein and fat are in proper proporened and enriched by vegetable mold. tion will give the best satisfaction to custom-Near sundown as I glanced out of

While the instruments described in the following extracts from Balletin No. 9, of the University experiment station are undoubtedly improvements upon those previously in use, there is still room for further improvement and it is to be hoped that our butter chemists will continue to experiment and invent until we shall have instruments that will indicate the quality of milk as truly as the thermometer indicates the tempera-

The system of paying for milk received at creameries, irrespective of its quality, has given rise to numerous discussions as to the practicability of using simple methods for the estimation in milk, as a means of establishing a true besis for its valuation. Such tests, in order to be practicable, must have the requisites of simplicity in manipulation, and accuracy. Cream tubes would be invaluable, were the results obtained trustworthy. But the per cent. in cream varies with the temperature of setting and the richness of the milk; and the volume is also directly influenced by the condition of the casein in the milk at the time of setting. Carefully conducted experiments have shown that samples of milk containing like percentages of fat will show large variations in per cent of cream on standing in the cream

Other methods, recommending themselves I was selzed with a strong desire to go forth on account of the extreme simplicity of the and taste it by a stroll through it in the manipulation, are those based on the optical twilight." exemination, as with the lactoscope or the pioscope. All optical methods are inaccurate, because the opacity of milk is partly due to the casein; and while it is true that the degree of opacity increases regularly with the quantity of fat held in suspension still it is subject to modification by the variable size of the fat globules. Of two samples of milk containing the same percentage of fat, the one in which the fat globules are smallest will appear to be the richer when examined with the lactoscope.

SHORT'S TEST.

The following work, conducted at De Kalb, Malta, and Shabbona, was undertaken by the station with the object of gathering in regard to the ar Short's test to the daily work of the cream ery. Incidentally, the lactoscope was tested in comparison with the gravimetric and the Short methods.

Two sets of testing flasks, such as are used in the Short test, were examined. The first set had been purchased some time previous to the present work and the flasks exhibited wide variations in the diameters of the contracted portions of the tubes. Sixteen of the flasks had necks of uniform diameter, while in 18 others the differences were sufficient to make a difference of from one per cent, to 1.45 per cent, in the results read from the scale. The extreme difference in cubic contents, for equal lengths of the conthe tube, where the fat would ounted to 33 per cent. of the

> plutely worthless, giving mislar results. set, and it might be added ed since, the extrema differber of the necks made a difcent, in the analytical re No difficulty has been exin purchasing well made

> > r, one should carefully avoid

sponsible parties, for it is of

that the tubes and the

at portion of the tubes. These

LACTOSCOPE.

iliarize ourselves with the to replace cotton with linen cloths." The disposal, a number of tests above shows that with plenty of wool and he results obtained were cotton we are better off without linen than ore found in the gravihe results soon pointed a the method which, no SUPERINTENDENT Morrison of the Farwho has used the lactomers' Institutes in Wisconsin; in a recent e. By following the interview gave the following figures regardreading the per cent. ing the wealth of that State: There are 68 with the person making counties in the State, and in these counties nd that the lines on the there are 141,675 farms. The value of the visible to some, while farms and the agricultural products is \$598them until a further 187,288. The farms contain 8,115,038 acres quantity of water had of improved lands, 4,583,715 acres of unimfect could be remedied proved farms. 3,660,198 acres of wood lands. le immersed in a milky The value of farm implements is \$15.997. sed as a standard for 989. The number of swine is 1,596,200, scale would show the valued at \$5,102,376. There are 1,374,899 seen in the lactoscope head of cattle, worth \$28,062,596. There are had been added. Such ,428,138 sheep, worth \$2,353,015. There e far more serviceable are 498,132 horses and mules, worth \$41,049. rections accompanying 563. The cows alone number 650,000, and ne first readings taken are worth[\$15,237,468. There were raised in , 75 per cent. lower than the past year 50,000,000 pounds of butter en, and it required some worth, \$7,500,000. Forty-five million pounds of cheese have been made in the State dur own before the eye could per point where the fur-ter should be discontinuing the past twelve months, and they are orth \$4,000,000.

oved very efficient as a

RAILWAY.

of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," at 7.45 P. M., from Detroit, after the day's business; eat, sleep, smoke, c, C., B. & Q. R. R., read, write, chat, and lounge luxuriously on ad, with termini in board, and reach any New York State point ul, Omaha, Kansas the next day, even points on Long Island peed, safety, com-Sound and the Jersey Coast. or Saratoga Rutland, Burlington, Springfield, Boston and other New Eugland point. If you donb d efficient service

Do You Know

That you can take the North Shore limited

# The Ride Into Kentncky. From Mr. John Burrough's "A Taste of

Kentucky Blue-grass," in the Century for

July, we quote as follows: "All the way

a change. Presently 1 was very sure I

did. It began to appear in the more

grassy character of the woods. Then I

ripe and mellow with the fullness of time.

Michigan Central's

Train leaves Detroit daily (except Sunday)

at 8.05 A. M., arrives in Mackinac City at

9 P. M. Train leaves Detroit daily at 6 P.

M., arrived in Mackinac City at 6.30 A. M.

Parlor car on day train. Sleeping car on

night train. Connections made to all

points north. Tourists excursion round

trip tickets sold to Grayling, Indian River,

Topinaba, Cheboygan, Mackinac City, Mack-

inac island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette,

Houghton (Portage lake), Daluth, Au Sable,

Michigan Central "Summer Tours" will

give you routes and rates to all Northern

and Eastern summer resorts, Send six cents

postage to O. W. Ruggle G. P. T. agent,

Cotton Superior to Linen.

A prominent German trade paper publishes

the following: "A petition was recently sent

the Ministry of War praying that part of the

cotton cloth now used by the soldiers be re-

placed with linen, for body and bed clothes,

thereby relieving those now suffering on ac-

count of insufficient demand for this product

and also encouraging those engaged in rais-

ing flax. The following answer was given :

The reasons that led to the use of cotton

cloth are of a hygienic and economic nature.

Cotton cloth absorbs the sweat better; the

wearer is less liable to catch cold when

exposed; it is softer and finer; above all are

those foot-wraps made from calico, because

being soft and pilable they lie closer to the

feet, consequently there are no wrinkles to

disturb the comfort of the wearer. Owing

to its fineness, lightness and pliability, it is

handier to pack up; it dries much quicker,

and, as repeated trials have proven, is more

durable than linen of the same quality. In

addition to advantages that cotton cloth has

over linen, linen costs a great deal more per

yard than cotton of the same quality. For

these reasons the Ministry of War declines

Alpena, Traverse City and Petoskey.

Chicago, Ill.

greenish-gray fur.

Probably Parasites in Pigs.

JEROME, July 16th, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have 25 April pigs which have the run of a clover field; have been fed ground corn and oats, wheat bran and middlings mixed, twice per day, of late three times per day. They are a very uneven lot of pigs, some are doing well and are in good shape, and some are poor and look sickly; they all eat well, five or six of them are weak in the hind legs; some drag the hind part on the ground, some walk on the gambrel joints, and some walk upright, but appear weak in the hind legs. All eat well, can you tell me the course and

Answer.-From the above description of ymptoms we cannot with certainty diagnose the true condition of your pigs. Paralysis appears to be the prominent symptom, often due to parasitic action. Salt and charcoal pulverized, given in the feed, are good preservers of health, together with clean pens and vards to run in. Give the follow ing in the feed: Sulphate maghesis, two pounds jamaica ginger root, pulv., half a ound; mix both well together; give in the eed at night in the proportion of one table spoonful for each pig. Repeat if necessary in a few days, give occasionally small doses the window. I thought I tegan to see of pulverised nux vomica in the feed.

> Umbilical Hernia in a Colt. PEWAMO, July 1, 1890.

caught sight of peculiarly soft and uniform Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. grassy patches here and there in the open. I have a colt nearly eight weeks old, from Then a few moments more the train had shot a standard bred stallion; he is a fine one large and very active. Nearly two weeks us fairly into the edge of the blue-grass ago I noticed a small bunch on his navel region, and the farmer in me began to be To-day noticed it was getting larger. Caugh on the alert. We had passed in a twinkling him and found it to be a rupture. The bunch is as large as a small-sized hen's egg, is soft from a portion of the earth's surface which is new, which is of yesterday, to a portion and on slight pressure will go back, car stick my two fingers into the aparture. Does which is of the oldest, from the carbonifernot seem to hurt him any, I'm not working cus to the lower silurian. Here, upon this the mare. What treatment would you adower silprian, the earth that saw and nour-

shed the great monsters and dragons was growing the delicate blue grass. It had taken all these millions upon millions of age of the animal is favorable to its permayears to grow to perfection. I thought I nent reduction if properly managed. It will and never seen fields and low hills look so however require time and attention. Many soft in the twilight; they seemed clad in such cases reported in this column from time to time have been successfully treated by the As we neared Mount Sterling, how fat owner under our instructions. Treatment. and smooth the land locked; what long, First, if the rupture is recent apply a comeven, gently flowing lines against the fading press made of heavy sheet lead well perforwestern sky, broken here and there by herds ated with good sized holes, say one-fourth of of slowly grazing or else reposing and an inch. Mould this lead so as to set ruminating cattle! What peace and plenty smoothly, applied around the body, this it suggested? From a land raw and crude compress must be continued for four or five and bitter like unripe fruits, we had sudweeks. The better plan is to call a compedenly been transported into the midst of one tent Veterinary surgeon to operate on the animal closing the wound with the quill suture. Keep the bowels in good condition by giving occasionally small doses of linseed oil but do not purge the animal.

ANOTHER CASE.

KEYSTONE, July 9, 1890 Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a sucking colt that has a breech. It was quite small at first but has grown to the size of a small hen's egg. It is at the pavel. I noticed it first when the colt was about four weeks old; she is now about ten weeks old. She is in good flesh, is growing finely, and does not seem to be in any pain from the effects of the breech. Treat as

Worms in colt. Also have a yearling colt that has large stomach worms. Any in-formation regarding the above will be thankfally received. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- Treat the hernia a

the advice given in the case above. For worms in your colt give the following once a day, for a week: Oil male fern, three ounces; Jamaica ginger root, puly., one ounce; linseed meal, two ounces; syrup sufficient to make a mass; divide in six parts; give at night in the feed, or on the tongue

# Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, July 26, 1890. FLOUR .- Minnesota patents have been advance ed. No other changes. Market very firm. Que tations on car lots are as follows: Michigan roller process.....

in both foreign and domestic markets, and at higher range of values. In this market buying was active, and a general advance resulted Quotations yesterday closed as follows: No. 1 white, 90c; No. 2 white, 87c; No. 3 white, 78c No. 2 red, 92%c; No. 8 red, 89c. Closing price on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, August 92%c; September, 93%c; December, 92c W bu. CORN .- Quotations are as follows: No. 12c; No. 8, 41c; No. 4,87c; No. 2 yellow, 44c. OATS .- No. 2 white quoted at 40c; No. 2 mix

BARLEY .- Market dull. Selling at a range of 85c@\$1 per cental for fair to choice sample There were neither receipts nor shipments the past week.

ed at 36c, and light mixed at 38c per bu. D

mand fair.

RYE .- Quoted at 51c per bu. for No. 2. FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$11@11 25 per on; middlings, \$11@12 per ton.

BUTTER .- Quotations are as follows: Choic

lairy, 14@15c; fair to good, 12@13c; creamery 17@18c W D. Market improving. CHEESE .- Michigan full creams held at 7%@ 814c W 1b. EGGS .- Market steady at 14c per dozen. R

ceipts only fair. These prices were onlypaid at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward Ave. HONEY.-Quoted at 15c for new comb. Extract d. 70.9c. Demand improving. HAY.-Timothy in car lots, \$9 00@11 00.

BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 70@1 75 per bu. for city hand-picked stock. Unpicked sell at \$1 25@1 50 per bu. These prices are for car lots. From tore prices are \$1 75@1 80 per bu. SALT.-Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots, o Se in 10 bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.:

shton quarter sacks, 72c. HIDES.-Green city, 4c \$ D., country, 4c ured, No. 1, 5%e; No. 2, 4e; calf, No. 1, 6%e; No. 4%c; veal kip, No. 1, 4%c; runners and No. 2, 2%@8c; sheepskins, 75c@\$1 75 as to quantity of

BEESWAX .- Quoted at 28@33c P D. POTATOES.—Market dull at \$8 00@3 50 per bbl. DRIED FRUIT.-Apples quoted at 4% 25%c for mmon, and 9@9%c P B. for evaporated;

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, P box, 87 00@7 50; oranges, Messinas, \$6 50@7 00; ananas, yellow, W bunch, \$1 25@2 25. Figs, 12 @12%c for layers, 15c for fancy. Cocoanuts, 100, \$4 50@5. Persian dates, new, 6@6%c # b. by the box. APPLES .- Good to choice new stock, 60@85c 6-bu. box, or \$4@5 % bbl. Market steady.

OSEBERRIES .- None offering; season over NUTMEG MELONS .- Quoted at \$1 2521 50 per CHERRIES .- Sour quoted at \$3@3 50 per bu Receipts light, demand good: ONIONS.-Steady at \$1 \$0 bu., and \$3 \$0 bbl. for

GRAPES .- Southern fruit was in rather bette. Peterinary Department nquiry at \$1 per basket of 10 lbs. The supply

HUCKLEBERRIES .- The supply and demand were about equal yesterday and \$5@6 50 per and, as to quality, was the range of prices. BLACKBERRIES.—The supply was liberal and easiness was apparent. The sales were at \$3 50

RASPBERRIES .- The demand exceeded the of ferings, the receipts being very light, and highr figures were demanded. Red fruit brought

\$3 75@4 75 and black \$3 50@4 00 per 82 qt case, a to quality.

PEARS.-Fancy Bell fruit was saleable at \$6 50 per bbl. to-day. Fair stock was quoted at #1 less

PEACHES -Choice Southern stock was scarce nd nominally worth 75c per peck basket. TONATOES-Offerings light and the market firm at \$1 49@1 50 per crate and 65@75c per 1/6 ou. and 50@60 per peck box. The market was

WATERMELONS -Receipts not large. Quota ons are \$202 30 per 100, as to size and fresh-

CABBAGE .- Supply large. Best stock went a 1 75 per bbl.

POULTRY .- The following prices were paid esterday at the Faltis market, 301 Woodward Avenue: Fowle, 9c p b.; chickens, 1234013c oung ducks, 10@11c; old ducks, 8c; turkeys 2c; pigeons, 20c per pair; squabs, 30c per pair DRESSED VEAL .- Active; quoted at 506c per

b. as to quality. PROVISIONS .- Hams and shoulders are higher No other changes. Quotations are as follows: less, new .... Lard in tierces, \$ b.
Lard in kegs, \$ b.
Pure lard, in tierces.
Hams, \$ b.
Shoulders, \$ b.
Choice bacon, \$ b.

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up o Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday.—37 loads: Eleven at \$9; ten at \$10; four at \$11 and \$9 50; three at \$12; two at \$10 50; one at \$14, \$9 25 and \$8. Tuesday.—26 loads: Nine at \$10; seven at \$9; three at \$12 and \$11; two at \$18; one at \$13 and

\$9.50.

Wednesday.—23 loads: Bight at \$10; five at \$10.50; four at \$9; three at \$12 and \$8;

Thursday.—17 loads: Seven at \$9; six at \$10; three at \$11; one at \$8.50.

Friday.—12 loads: Five at \$9; three at \$10; one at \$14, \$12, \$11.50 and \$10.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. King's Yards.

The receipts of cattle at these yards for the past week numbered 1,032 head. The demand was fairly active, but the supply was large and sellers had to make concessions. The receipts all changed hands, but at prices 10@15 cents lower than those of last week. Brooks sold McGee 25 mixed westerns a

CATTLE.

Newton sold Stonehouse 30 mixed westerns ev 686 lbs at \$2 50 and 15 to Monahan av 65 lbs at the same price.

Robb sold Genther 4 good butchers steers
av 945 lbs at \$3 50 and one weighing 1,050 lbs

Perry sold Webster 26 stockers av 730 lbs Brooka sold Kelly 17 m'xed westerns av 538 ibs at \$2 and 12 to Monahan av 417 ibs at

\$1 50. McHugh sold Bussell a mixed lot of 29 head of fair butchers stock av 733 lbs at \$2.75.
Lawson so'd McGee a mixed lot of 8 head of
coarse butchers stock av 693 lbs at \$2.30 and 2
fair cows to Loosemore av 1,025 lbs at \$2.60. Robm sold Knoch 4 good steers and cows

v 1,255 lbs at \$3 35. Nobs sold Knoch a good butchers steer reighing 1,180 at \$3 60 and a chice cow to cosemore weighing 1,210 lbs at \$3 50. Simmons sold Loosemore 10 fair butchers teers and beifers av 951 lbs at \$3 15. Besgle sold J Wreford 7 fair butchers steer

and heifers av 873 lbs at \$3 15 and 4 heifers Dennis sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 35 head of fair butchers stock av 783 lbs at

av 1,060 lbs at \$3 15 and 2 heifers av 755 lbs of coarse butchers stock av 784 lbs at \$3.25; 5 | \$3.55@3.80; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.55

stockers to Burt Spencer av 744 lbs at the same price and 2 bulls av 710 lbs at \$1 85.

Bunneli sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 12 was a good demand on Wednesday with head of fair butchers stock av 838 lbs at prices firm to 5 cents higher. The market \$2 75 and 2 bulls av 990 lbs at \$2. Brooks sold Marx 21 m'xe1 westerns av 800 lbs at \$2 60.

lbs at \$2 60.

Beggie sold H Roe a mixed lot of 6 head of feir butchers stock av 715 lbs at \$2 50.

Nott sold Loosemore 3 fair butchers steers av 1,103 lbs at \$3 30.

Clements sold Kamman 4 bulls av 562 lbs a

190. Robb so'd Mclatire a mixed lot of 8 head of Eagle sold Sullivana mixed lot of 14 head of good butchers stock av 939 lbs at \$2 87½.

Tabor sold McGee a mixed lot of 23 head of good butchers stock av 890 lbs at \$3.

Bohm fold McIntire a mixed lot of 7 head foarse butchers stock av 890 lbs.

of coarse butchers stock av 634 lbs at \$3 25. Bunnell sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers stock av 810 los at \$2 65. Bartholeme w sold Kamman 4 good butchers steers av 810 lbs at \$3 50; 9 to Burt Spencer av 1.077 ibs at \$3 60, and 2 feeders av 925 lbs

White sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 22 Stevenson seld Resgan a mixed lot of ead of coarse butchers stock av \$2 15 and 8 stockers to Sullivan av 641 lbs at

Nott sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 14 head of coarse butchers stock av 606 lbs at \$2. Clements sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers stock av 666 lbs at \$2 40. C Roe sold Stucker a mixed lot of 12 of coarse butchers stock av 618 lbs at \$2. of coarse butchers stock as of the stock as of

\$2 50. Webster sold Kamman a mixed lot of 18 head of coarse butchers stock av 690 lbs at Page sold McGee a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers stock av 873 lbs at \$2 75. head of good butchers stock av 867 lbs a

Bohm sold Brooka 7 stockers av 774 lbs at \$2 80.

Johnston sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 27 head of coarse butchers stock av 654 lbs at

\$2.25.

Beardsley sold McGee a mixed lot head of thin butchers stock av 807

Capwell sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers stock av 768 ibs at \$2 55. Reason sold Reagan a mixed lot of 7 head or course butchers stock av 718 lbs at \$2 and \$4 and \$5 atosers to Sullivan av 700 lbs at \$2 25.

Sprague sold Burt Spencer 5 good butchers steers av 1,016 lbs at \$3 50. Holmes sold Burt Spencer 12 stockers av

Brooks sold Reagan 14 mixed westerns av 525 ibs at \$2. Freeman sold Sullivan 11 stockers av 770

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,005 head. The demand for sheep was active and price ruled strong but not quotably higher. Lawson sold Fitzpatrick 45 lambs av 57 lbs

dine sold Fitzpatrick 21 lambs av 61 lbs t \$6. Dennis sold Loosemore 11 lambs av 58 lbs Hogan sold Loosemore 116 av 82 lbs at Wietzel sold Morey 25 av 98 lbs at \$4 50 and

13 lambs av 52 lbs at \$5 50.
Purdy sold Monahan 100 av 75 lbs at \$4 25
and 39 lambs av 54 lbs at \$6.
Ciements sold Fitzpatrick 42, part lambs,
av 71 lbs at \$4 75.
Stevenson sold Loosemore 41 av 67 lbs at Robb sold Loosemore 32 av 68 lbs at \$3 25.

Lovewell sold Fitzpatrick 100 av 84 lbs at \$4 25; 70 to John Robinson av 70 lbs at \$3 60 Purdy sold Morey 51 av 71 lbs at \$4 15.

The offerings of hogs numbered 605 head. The hog market ruled active, there not being enough to meet the demand. Prices as compared with those of last week were fully 15 cents higher.

Simmons sold Steele 39 av 169 lbs at \$3 80. Bartholemew seld Kuner 20 av 89 lbs at C Roe sold Farnam 13 av 160 lbs at \$3 90.

Page sold Steele 37 av 188 lbs at \$3 75. Capwell sold R S Webb 10 av 242 lbs a

Sprague sold Steele 20 av 2°3 lbs at \$3 75. Clements sold R S Webb 21 (grassers) av 156 lbs at \$3 60.

At the Michigan Central Yards. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with light supply of cattle, but there were more than was needed, and nearly all were shipped out in first hands. The market on all grades of butchers stock is lower, and we give the following as the closing

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 8 75@4 00 3 50@4 0 2 85@3 2 coarse mixed butchers' stock-Light thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls 2 00@2

C Roe sold the Michigan Beef Co a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers stock av 743 lbs at \$2 30 and 4 bulls to Sulivan av 652 lbs Smool sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers stock av 828 lbs a \$2 and a ccarse cow weighing 970 lbs at \$1 50

SHEEP. There was only one bunch of shep offered There was 141 of them averaging 73 lbs and were sold to the Michigan Beef Co by C Roe at \$4 25 per hundred.

Of the hogs offered only one small lo changed hands. The prices here did not su the sellers and they shipped to Buffalo. C Roe sold Webb Bros 19 av 193 lbs at \$3 85 per hundred.

Chicago.

CATTLE .- Receipts 71,612, against 74,188 last week. Shipments 16,936. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 19,510 head. The run of cattle exceeded all expectations, and the market ruled weak with prices on most grades lower than those of Saturday. The best corn-fed natives sold at former quotations, but other native steers were 10@15 cent lower. Texas cattle sold at full former que tations, but native butcher stock declined 5@ 10 cents. Trade was active, both on local and outside account and a fair clearance was made. Steers av 940@1,566 lbs sold at \$3 40@ 4 65; bulk at \$3 80@4 35; Texas so'd at \$1 75@ 2 35 for bulls and cows, \$2 60@3 50 for steers and \$2 50@3 50 for calves. Native cows sold principally at \$1 75@2 60. Some 629 lb beifers sold as high as \$3 40. Stock cattle sold at \$2 @3 40. The market was slow and weak or Tuesday, was unchanged on Wednesday, and on Thursday ruled steady with a better feellog. On Friday the receipts were light and the market ruled steady closing at the following

QUOTATIONS: 

Hogs.—Receipts 131,545, against 103,438 last week. Shipments 27,787. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 37,810. The large Homes sold Marshick 2 fair butchers steers av 755 lbs at \$3 15 and 2 heifers av 755 lbs at \$2 75.

Wietvel sold Kamman a mixed lot of 9 head

of Saturday. Light sold at \$3 60@3 90, mixed, and shipping \$3.55. was easier on Thursday but not quotab lower. On Friday the market was active and prices 5 cents higher. Light sold at \$3 75@ 390; mixed, \$3 70@3 90; heavy packing and

Buffalo.

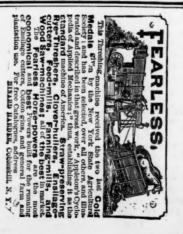
CATTLE.-Receipts 23,010, against 15,333 the previous week. There were 265 car loads of cattle on sale Monday, the largest for some time. The market ruled slow for common to fair grades and they sold lower. Good cattle were in fair demand and about steady. Export steers sold up to \$4 50; choice butchers steers of 950 to 1,100 lbs sold at \$3 40@3 75: good mixed butchers stock at \$2 90@3 40 and common at \$1 75@2 75; feeders brought \$3 90 @3 25 and stockers \$2@2 85. The trading for the balance of the week was mostly confined to those left over from Monday, the fresh re ceipts being very light. The following were

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400.
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300.
Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., of fair to good quality. Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh 84 25@4 5 4 15@4 2 4 10@4 2 3 85@4 0 quality.
Sutchers' Stock—Inferior to 3 40@3 7

mon steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000l bs. Michigan stock cattle, common o lichigan feeders, fair to choice..... at bulls fair .o extra .. SHEEP.—Receipts 38,000, against 31,600 the previous week. There were 35 car loads of sheep on sale Monday. The offerings

were not of very good quality on the average but the demand was active, and for sheep the market was steady, but common lamb were 15@20 cents lower. Culls and common sheep sold at \$2 50@4 25; fair to good 75 to 88 b sheep, \$4 50@5; choice to extra 90 to 100 lbs, \$5 25@5 40; selected wethers, \$5 40@5 60 culls and common lambs, \$3@4 50; fair to good, \$4 75@5; choice, 75 to 80 to, \$5 25@5 50. Spring lambs, \$5 75@7. The market ruled about steady for the balance of the week and closed on Friday at full Monday's prices.

HOGS.—Receipis 42,700, against 42,770 the previous week. There were 70 car loads of hogs on sale Monday. The market opened up active at prices 5@7% cents higher than on Saturday. Yorkers, good to choice sold at \$4 10@4 17½; fair do, \$4@4 05; selected medium weights, \$4 10@4 17½; heavy. \$4 05@4 15; pigs, \$3 96@4 05. Prices were 10 cents lower on Tuesday, advanced 5 cents on Wednesday, and closed on Friday with Yorkers selling at \$4 10@4 15; mediums and heavy culls and common lambs, \$3@4 50; fair to Wednesday, and closed on Friday with Yo ers selling at \$4 10@4 15; mediums and her weights, \$4 10@4 15; pigs, \$4@4 05





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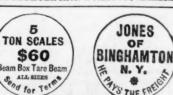
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Evart Smith, of Ypa

reeder and philos

various agricultural

eferred to the wheat

perience with comme ection with it this twenty acre field, whi had been planted to co gave him a crop of ov of ears per acre. The to oats, and got over Last fall he wanted to after two such heavy to be d'anured. But his farm, and the cos from his barn appeare for what he expected ed to try a con rchased enough hate to make an app to the acre on 14 acre experiment a little, a shes, he sifted out to the balance of the with a fertilizer drill a lication as heavy as Several drill rows without either superp experiment resulted round where neithe phate was applied, th wheat, the seed neve the portion which as was a light crop. I superphosphate was t ed at the rate of 28 bu whole field averaged acre, and he felt cer averaged over half had been applied would have proved out an application of Mr. Smith, "I am a yard manure as the tilizer a farmer can that a commercial

A COR

thing for me this seas

crop on that twenty

deal of faith in the

To the Editor of the M

stead."

Allow me to corre narks at the great Bennington on the heartily commend farmers, as I fully b promises more for the any other one thin, decessary reforms i in loud condemnation farmer for his entire only one half or to nothing regarding ment to farmers at I am not sure that i If it could be done to the government o then I should say at movement. 1 know done more to dev make our nation who the farmer. Hence could be granted ti Except in this re

ssentially correct, were concerned. MESSRS. MERRI

City, whose fine her all over the country, eleven head, besid hires, from their FARMER. Nothing know when you hespecially if it is all this firm have ach breeders of imported